

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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THE COST IN GREATER BOSTON  
FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

Eighteen  
Pages

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## TURKS TO FORCE ALLIES TO WITHDRAW WARSHIPS FROM HARBOR OF SMYRNA

Ottoman Commander Notifies  
Entente of Orders  
From Headquarters

### PROTEST TO ANGORA

Conference of Admirals Held  
and British Cruiser Ordered to  
Sail for Asia Minor Coast

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 7 (By The Associated Press).—The Turkish commander at Smyrna has informed the commanders of the allied warships there that he has orders to enforce their withdrawal if they do not comply with the Turkish order to leave Smyrna.

The allied high commissioners have addressed a strong protest against this demand and uttered warning of the grave consequences which will follow any attempt at coercion by the Turks.

The French consul at Smyrna reports the French colony there as greatly disturbed by the menacing turn of the situation, and has requested authority to embark all French subjects aboard the French steamship *Pierre Loti* and the French cruiser now at Smyrna.

The Turkish newspapers here publish an order issued by the military commander of Constantinople calling on all officers, on both the active and retired lists, to present themselves for immediate registration.

Constantinople dispatches of Feb. 6 announced that the Turks had notified the foreign commissions in Constantinople that after today (Feb. 7) no foreign warship exceeding 1000 tons might enter the harbor of Smyrna and that no two ships of one nation would be allowed there at the same time.

The allied high commissioners protested to the Angora Government against the order, and, as a result of a conference of the allied admirals, the British Admiral Nicholson, on board the British cruiser *Curacoa*, was ordered to proceed to Smyrna.

### Greece Not Desirous of Precipitating Hostilities

By Special Cable  
ATHENS, Feb. 7.—The break-up of the Lausanne Peace Conference, according to official Greek circles, does not mean a renewal of hostilities immediately. Colonel Gonatas, the Premier, declares that while Greece is ready to defend its boundaries it does not desire a one-sided aggressive movement.

It is believed that France will endeavor to find a new basis for a general agreement. However, the press is pessimistic regarding the possibility of a straightforward dealing with Turkey. The non-signing of the treaty is regarded here as a unique piece of humiliation for Europe at the hands of the Turks.

The Greek exchange is stronger, despite rumors to the contrary.

### French Government Uneasy Over Attitude of Angora

PARIS, Feb. 7 (By The Associated Press).—The French Government is uneasy over the symptoms of extreme Nationalist action by the Angora Turks.

The news that representatives of the Angora Government have warned the allied warships to quit Smyrna is regarded as indicative of the spirit prevailing in Angora, and which is considered likely to affect the disposition of Ismet Pasha with respect not only to the clauses of the Near East peace treaty that remained contentious subjects at Lausanne, but also those that had already been agreed upon.

It is feared in official circles here that after a sojourn in the atmosphere of Angora, whither he is bound from Lausanne, Ismet may desire to modify some of the concessions he has already made as Turkish Foreign Minister and head of the Turkish delegation to the peace conference.

France and Italy are in accord as to the necessity of reopening the negotiations as soon as possible, but it is thought improbable now that anything more can be done until Ismet returns from Angora. It is expected his voyage and sojourn there will occupy about a month.

Meanwhile exchanges of views will continue among the allied governments as to how to prevent a fresh outbreak of hostilities between the Turks and the Greeks.

### Ismet Pasha Leaves Lausanne

LAUSANNE, Feb. 7 (By The Associated Press).—Ismet Pasha and the principal members of the Turkish conference delegation left Lausanne for Angora at 7 o'clock this morning. A secretary remained behind. Several journalists accompanied the party.

### ATTEMPT TO CURB INFLUX OF CHINESE

OTTAWA, Ont., Feb. 7.—A curb on the influx of orientals into British Columbia is sought in a bill introduced to the Canadian House of Commons, by A. W. McNeill of British Columbia.

The bill would require all prospective immigrants to make personal application for admission, and would authorize the Minister of Immigration to accept or refuse such applications without giving reasons.

### Afghan Deputation Congratulates Turks

By Special Cable  
Constantinople, Feb. 7  
DEPUTATION sent by the Afghan Amir, Amanullah Khan, arrived at Angora to congratulate the Turks on their "victory." The deputation brought a present for the Commander-in-Chief, Mustapha Kemal Pasha, and decorations for other officers who distinguished themselves.

The deputation speaks with great warmth of the sympathies which the Afghans have for the Turks and of the Islamic brotherhood generally.

## FRANCO-GERMAN MUTUAL ADVANCES REPORTED IN BERLIN

Joint Offers Entirely Unofficial  
—Hugo Stinnes Meets French  
Industrialists

By A. H. WILLIAMS  
By Special Cable

BERLIN, Feb. 7.—Unofficial negotiations between France and Germany have been started. An offer has been made to France whereby it might participate in the Ruhr Valley industry and a French offer reached Berlin late yesterday evening by which a settlement of the whole reparations debts is envisaged. This offer includes evacuation of Franco-Belgian troops from the Ruhr and French forces from south German towns occupied Sunday and yesterday. It should be noted that these offers are entirely unofficial.

They are put forward in such a way that either the Paris or the Berlin governments might disclaim all responsibility in connection with them and all knowledge of them. So cautiously have they been broached, first by the Germans to the French and now by the French to the Germans that even the envoys who made them are in the position to repudiate them. Of the truth of this assertion The Christian Science Monitor correspondent here has the word of two highly placed men.

Approaches by Hugo Stinnes  
From one of the most authoritative sources of information in Berlin, I learn that when Hugo Stinnes was in Wiesbaden and Mülheim a few days ago he met representatives of the French coal, iron and steel industry who are very close to the Poincaré Government. Herr Stinnes, my informant told me, offered the French industrialists an equal share with the Germans in the profits of the Ruhr industry, his scheme being to divide these profits "50-50" between the French and the Germans.

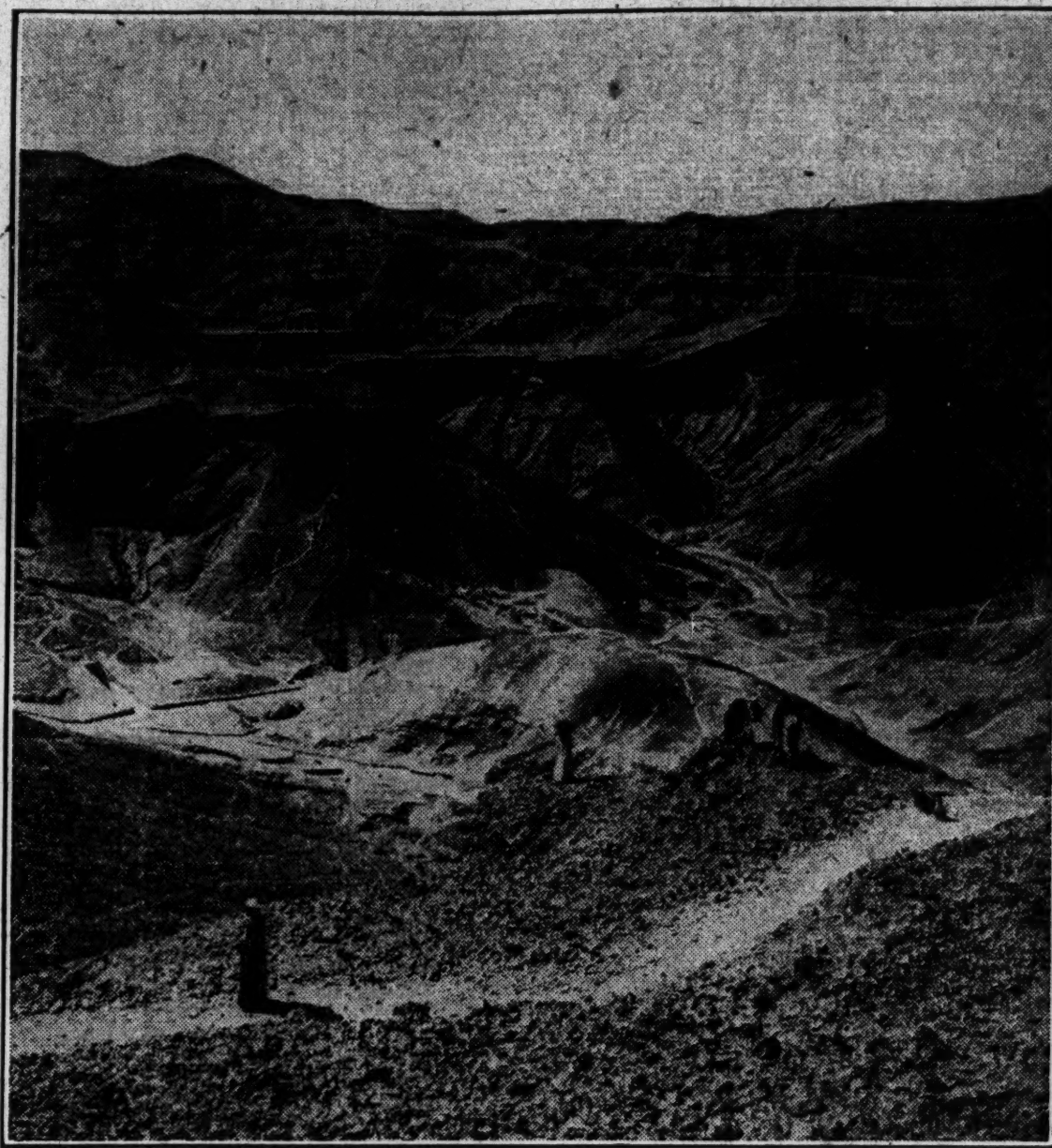
His offer was refused because, as was printed in a Berlin dispatch to the Monitor a fortnight ago, the French demand nothing less than the control of Ruhr industry. The French counter-proposal to Herr Stinnes was the profits of the Ruhr to be divided "60-40," the French getting the bigger share. Herr Stinnes did not view this counter-offer favorably, and said so bluntly. Thereupon he was told by the French that he had better agree, for if he refused, the "next French offer will be 70-30."

As to the French offer, I am only permitted to say that it provides for the lowest indemnity total ever offered by any French spokesman—and it will be remembered that M. Poincaré offered to cut it down to about 50,000,000 gold marks. By the terms of this offer Germany would have to pay 1,000,000,000 gold marks immediately. It would also have to give a certain security that the total amount would be paid.

Government Admits Nothing  
At an early hour this morning, it is impossible to learn authoritatively if this offer has actually reached the Wilhelmstrasse. There is no one who would admit late last night that the Government knows anything about it. Whether or not this is true, one thing is certain, namely, that it is known outside the Wilhelmstrasse.

It cannot be emphasized too strongly that these attempts at negotiations are purely unofficial, so far. Nothing has been done by anyone to compromise either the Wilhelmstrasse or the Quai d'Orsay. The utmost care has been manifested that neither side should be embarrassed. It may be characterized as two moves by persons who have tremendous influence in political, financial, and industrial circles in Germany and France to solve the reparations problem. It is too early to say what will come out of these moves.

Dispatches from Frankfurt last night said that the French had occupied the towns of Ulfen, Overath, Lennet and Luttringhausen. It is believed here that this new occupation is the result of the refusal of the German rail officials to obey the ultimatum of General Michel, commanding the French forces of occupation, that the Paris-Prague express train be re-established. The ultimatum expired on Monday evening. Frankfurt dispatches tell of sporadic strikes in the south German territory just occupied by the French. In the meantime the French are bringing up artillery and strengthening their positions.



Photograph © by Underwood & Underwood, New York

View of the Valley of the Kings  
Here Archaeologists Have Discovered the Tomb of Tut-ankh-amen, a Pharaoh Who Flourished 3000 Years Ago

## SWAZI CHIEF ASKS FREEDOM OF NATION

Delegation on Way to England  
to Lay Their Case Before the  
British Government

CAPE TOWN, Jan. 2 (Special Correspondence).—The paramount chief of the Swazis, Sobhuza II, is on his way to England to lay before the British Government the desire of his people to retain independent entity as a nation, and also to have interference with their native rights prevented.

In January, 1922, the Swaziland Advisory Council made representations to the Prime Minister of the Union, urging that the country might



Solid Black Shows Swaziland in Its  
Relation to Neighboring  
Territories

be allowed to preserve its entity, that native rights should not be interfered with, and that full European status should be accorded to the Swazis. A commission to the European Union is important because it is the first native territory to seek to take such a step.

The Act of Union on this matter provides that the King may with the advice of the Privy Council, on petition of the House of Parliament of the Union, transfer to the Union the government of any territories belonging to or under the protection of His Majesty and inhabited wholly or in part by natives. The Governor-General in Council may then undertake the government of such territory upon the terms and conditions embodied in the schedule to the act. Under these terms the Prime Minister of the Union shall assume administration of the territory and shall be advised in the general conduct of such administration by a commission consisting of not fewer than three members, with a secretary to be appointed by the Governor-General in Council. The act makes it unlawful to alienate any land forming native reserves, prohibits the sale of liquor to natives, and provides for the holding of European courts. From 1910, Swaziland has been treated for customs purposes as part of the Union, and receives a pro rata share, which in the 1918-19

(Continued on Page 2, Column 3)

## TOURISTS CONTINUE TO FLOCK TO LUXOR TO EXAMINE RELICS

LUXOR, Egypt, Feb. 6.—Many tourists continue to arrive here desirous of viewing the excavations, but comparatively few are equipped with Government permits. Among the recent arrivals are the Rajah of Poonah and Lord Leighton.

It would seem from a review of the various articles found in the tomb of Pharaoh Tut-ankh-amen was a young man not in his twenties. The work of removal of antiquities has begun on Dec. 27, and has since been carried on with great success.

## MEDICAL MEASURES REJECTED IN KANSAS

TOPEKA, Kan., Feb. 7 (Special).—Two of the bills proposed by the Children's Code Commission in the Kansas Legislature have been rejected by committees of the House and Senate. One bill established a welfare officer in every county, to look after delinquent children, indigent and aged, and to watch over the health of the children and adults.

The other provided for "a medical examination and certification of good health" for both bride and groom before a marriage license could be granted in this State.

## WOMAN COMMUNIST GIVEN HIGH OFFICE

By Special Cable  
BRUSSELS, Feb. 7.—The news comes from Antwerp that a wire has been received from the Soviet Government announcing the appointment of a Communist, Mme. Alexandra Kollentay, as diplomatic representative in Norway.

She has held high posts in the Department of Public Instruction and Propaganda since the Bolshevik revolution.

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## MR. HARDING LINKS SUBSIDY WITH PLEA FOR RATIFICATION OF BRITISH DEBT AGREEMENT

Loan Funding Characterized as "First Clearing of the  
War-Clouded Skies in a Debt-Burdened World"—  
Sanctity of Covenants Among Nations Emphasized

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—President Harding, in his appearance this afternoon before a joint session of the Senate and House of Representatives, coupled with a plea for ratification of the British debt terms a vigorous appeal, virtually amounting to a demand, for a decision by this Congress on the ship subsidy bill.

The President laid before Congress the report of the American Debt Funding Commission, citing the outstanding features of the tentative agreement between the

## CENTRAL AMERICAS SIGN PEACE TREATY FOUNDING TRIBUNAL

Amity Pact, Conventions and  
Three Protocols Indorsed at  
Washington Parley

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—The conference on Central American affairs which has been in session here intermittently since Dec. 6, closed today, the success of the deliberations having, in the language of Charles E. Hughes, Secretary of State, "exceeded expectations and once more demonstrated the possibility of friendly cooperation." In summing up the results of the conference, Mr. Hughes added:

You have furnished an agreeable and helpful example of the advantages of conference provided always that it is dominated by a firm determination to find the solutions of amity and is animated by the belief that these will better serve the aims of security and progress than any possible strife.

Your first concern has been to establish as securely as possible the foundation of stability. This object you are endeavoring to attain by your general treaty of peace and amity, your convention for the establishment of an international Central American tribunal, the convention for an international commission of inquiry, and the convention for the limitation of armament. The disposition to effect—the method and the assurance of peaceful settlements are here.

You have no serious questions which should vex your peaceful relations. Of the boundary disputes, you have arranged to submit the last to friendly arbitration. You have development progress and the utmost prosperity within your grasp. In these conditions you have recognized the fact that there is no ground for apprehension in the existence of any controversies which defy reasonable adjustment, and that it is only an unwarranted interference with each other's concerns, which would destroy your peace and wreck your hopes of progress.

### Better Civic Structure

You have taken here wise precautions against destructive and pernicious influences and it is because these conventions represent the friendly disposition of your peoples and the deliberate resolution of your governments that you look forward with confidence to the future of Central American relations. But you have gone beyond these gratifying assurances of amity and you have sought to build upon this foundation a better civic structure.

Twelve treaties and conventions and three protocols were dealt with by the conference. The general treaty is one of peace and amity. Its chief features are the recognition of the Central American Republics that their first duty is the maintenance of peace; the declaration of the five republics that the violent or illegal alteration of the constitutional organization in any one of them is a menace to the peace of all and the assumption by each republic of the obligation not to recognize in another a government resulting from a coup d'état or a revolution against a recognized government, or from the election to power of a person disqualified by the Constitution from being elected; the obligation, in case of war, not to intervene in favor of or against the government of another republic; the obligation to seek constitutional reforms which would make impossible the re-election of President or of Vice-President; the obligation on the part of each government not to interfere in the internal political affairs of any other republic and not to permit within its territory the organization of revolutionary movements against the recognized government of any other Central American republic; and, finally, the obligation not to enter into secret treaties.

The conventions include the establishment of an international Central American tribunal, international commissions of inquiry, establishment of free trade, unification of protective laws for workmen and laborers, permanent Central American commission, and a convention for the limitation of armaments.

A representative from each of the five republics represented spoke at today's session, expressing the belief that the action taken by this conference would tend to stabilize peace throughout Central America and voicing the appreciation of the helplessness of the United States in working out the problems of the smaller republics.

### TAX FILING TIME EXTENDED

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7 (By The Associated Press).—The commissioner of internal revenue today announced an extension of time until June 15 of the final date for filing tax returns of domestic corporations for the calendar year 1922.

American commission and the British Government for funding war loans. But he made no specific recommendation as to what form the approval should take, whether by resolution or amendment to the present law.

Characterizing the settlement with Great Britain "the first clearing of the war-clouded skies in a debt-burdened world," the Chief Executive pointed out that failure of an agreement with Great Britain would "spread political and economic discouragement throughout the world and general repudiation."

### Subsidy Brought In

The President's appeal for action on the ship subsidy came as a surprise to Congress; it must have been a last-minute decision. Mr. Harding declared he was led to make the plea in view of an effort to prevent the measure from coming to a vote. He said:

"Congress owes to itself, to the executive branch of the Government, and to the American public some decisive action. More avoidance by prolonged debate is a mark of impotence on a vitally important public question. I plead for a decision. If there is a favorable majority the bill should be enacted. If a majority is opposed, defeat will be decisive. Then if Congress fails in providing the required alternative measure, the executive branch of the Government may proceed as best it can to end the losses in liquidation and humiliation."

Settlement of the British debt was declared by the President to be a keeping of faith, and a "covenant of peace no less effective than it would be if joint British and Americans in position to war were expressly agreed on."

Great Britain was praised for coming forward, amid widespread clamor for cancellation of World War debts, and declaring its purpose to pay her obligations. The President said that the commission had "driven a hard bargain with Great Britain," and it would be quite as unseemly to proclaim "rare generosity."

The settlement would be a "covenant of peace and recuperation, or respect and co-operation," asserted Mr. Harding, adding "it is a new element of financial and economic stabilization, when the world is sadly needing a reminder of the ways of peace. It is an example of encouragement and inspiration, when the world is staggering in discouragement and bowed with the sorrows of wars that were and fears of wars which humanity is praying may be avoided."

### Payments Already Pledged

Congress was asked by him not to involve any domestic questions with the British debt question, pointing out that the anticipated payments were already pledged to repayment of American war bonds. This appeal was taken to be his stand against the soldiers' bonus being linked with the debt settlement. The full text of his address follows:

To the Congress:  
You have been asked to assemble in joint session in order that I may submit to you the report of the World War Foreign Debt Commission, covering its accepted proposal for the funding of the debt due to the United States from the Government of Great Britain. This report, concluded on Feb. 3, 1923, reads as follows:

The President:  
The World War Foreign Debt Commission created under the act of Congress approved Feb. 9, 1922, having received the mission appointed by the British Government, has, therefore, considered the demand obligations of that government held by the United States, report as follows:

The British Government designated as its representatives the Right Hon. Stanley Baldwin, Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Mr. Montagu Norman, the Governor of the Bank of England, who have conferred with the commission in Washington and presented facts relating to the position of the British Government. The commission has also met frequently in separate sessions and has given the fullest consideration to the problems involved in the funding of the British debt to the United States.

It became manifest at the outset that it would not be possible to effect an agreement for funding within the limits of the act approved Feb. 9, 1922, and the commission has, therefore, considered the practicability of a settlement on some other basis and though it has not been able, in the absence of an act of Congress, to conclude negotiations, it unanimously recommends for submission to Congress a settlement with the British Government as follows:

"Principal of notes to be refunded \$4,074,818,358.44.

"Interest accrued and unpaid up to December 15, 1922, at the rate of 4 1/2 per cent \$229,104.99.

"Deduct payments made Oct. 16, 1922, and Nov. 15, 1922, with interest thereon to Dec. 15, 1922, \$106,526,379.69.

"Total \$4,697,396,083.74. To be paid in cash \$4,128,085.74.

Total principal of indebtedness as of Dec. 15, 1922, for which British Government bonds are to be issued to the United States Government at par \$4,696,000,000.

The principal of the bonds shall be paid in annual installments on a fixed schedule, subject to the right of the



British Government to make these payments in three year periods. The amount of the first year's installment will be \$23,000,000 and these annual installments will increase with due regularity during the life of the bonds until, in the sixty-second year the amount of the installment will be \$475,000,000, the aggregate installments being equal to the total principal of the debt.

The British Government will have the right to pay off additional amounts of the principal of the bonds on any interest day upon 90 days' previous notice.

Interest is to be payable upon the unpaid balances at the following rates, on Dec. 15, and June 15, of each year: 3 per cent semi-annually, June 15, 1923, to Dec. 15, 1932, inclusive; 3 1/2 per cent semi-annually, June 15, 1932, until final payment.

For the first five years one-half the interest may be deferred and added to the principal, bonds to be issued thereafter similar to those of the original issue.

"Any payment of interest or of principal may be made in any United States Government bonds issued since April 1, 1917, such bonds to be taken up at par and accrued interest."

The commission believes that a settlement of the British debt to the United States is just to both governments and that its prompt adoption will make a most important contribution to international stability. The extension of payment, both of the principal and interest over a long period, will make for stability in exchange and promotion of commerce between the two countries. The payment of principal has been established on a basis of positive installments of increasing volume, firmly establishing the principle of repayment of the capital sum. The payment of interest has been established at the approximately normal rates payable by strong governments over long terms of years.

It has not been the thought of the

commission that it would be just to demand over a long period the high rate of interest naturally maintained during the war and reconstruction, and that such an attempt would defeat our efforts at settlement. Beyond this the commission has felt that the present difficulties of unemployment and high taxation in the United Kingdom should be met with suitable consideration during the early years, and therefore, the commission considers it equitable and desirable that payments during the next few years should be made on such basis and with such flexibility as will encourage economic recuperation not only in the countries immediately concerned, but throughout the world.

"This settlement between the British Government and the United States has the utmost significance. It is a business settlement, fully preserving the integrity of the obligations, and it represents the first great step in the readjustment of the inter-governmental obligations growing out of the war."

Respectfully submitted:

A. W. Mellon, Herbert Hoover, Chairman, Reed Smoot, Charles E. Hughes, Theo. E. Burton.

In its comments upon the arrangement manifested in the settlement, the commission has said essentially everything necessary to commend the agreement to your sanction. Note that the commission urges that the settlement be to a business settlement, fully preserving the integrity of the obligations, and it represents the first great step in the readjustment of the inter-governmental obligations growing out of the war. In these observations I most heartily approve.

The call of the world today is for the sanctity of agreements, the sanctity of covenants, the validity of contracts. Here is the first clearing of the war-clouded skies in the direction of a new world, the sincere commitment of one great Nation to validate its financial pledges and discharge its obligations in the highest sense of financial honor.

There is no purpose to report that your commission has driven a hard bargain with Great Britain, or to do a leastwise attempt to proclaim a rare generosity in settlement. Amid widespread clamor for the cancellation of World War debts, as a frayed but honest contributor to peace, a clamor not limited to the lands of debtor nations but insistent among many of our own people, your commission has not shied from its acknowledgment of the debt, to put fresh stamp of approval upon its validity and agree upon terms for its repayment.

It was not without the beginning that Great Britain could not undertake any program of payment which would conform to the limitations of time and money. This is a fact which has been authorized to grant. But here was a great nation acknowledging its obligations and seeking terms in which it might repay. So your commission proceeded to negotiate a business way for a fair and just settlement. Such a settlement had to take into consideration the approximate value of the debt, the public as the commission suggests, "by strong governments over a long term of years," with a temporary interest rate and with a provision for adjustment in case of emergency. Your commission went so far as it believed the American sense of fair play would justify.

Approved by Cabinet  
Even when the British debt commission did not feel justified by its instructions in accepting the proposal. Only after submission to the British Cabinet was the proposal of your commission accepted. It is a recommendation that it be given, so far as Legislative procedure will admit, a cordial and prompt approval.

A transaction of such vast importance naturally has attracted widespread attention and much of commendation. It is a very gratifying thing to note the present public has uttered a unanimous approval. It means vastly more than the mere funding and the ultimate discharge of the largest international loan ever contracted.

It is a recommendation of the English-speaking world to the validity of contracts; it is in effect a pledge against war and war expenditures and a right adherence to the production and retrenchment which enhances stability precisely as it discharges obligations.

It can not be unreasonably to say it, and it is too important to be omitted, the failure of the British undertaking would have spread political and economic discouragement throughout the world and children of eastern Massachusetts followed in its wake. But here is kept faith—willingly kept, let it be recorded—and a covenant of peace no less effective than it would be in the face of American opposition to war were expressly agreed upon.

It is a covenant of peace and recuperation, of respect and co-operation. It is a new element of financial and economic stabilization, when the world is sadly needing a reminder of the ways of peace. It is an example of the world's capacity to overcome the world is staggering in discouragement and bowed with the sorrows of wars that were and fears of wars which humanity is praying may be avoided.

Ordinarily it should be reluctant to add this question to a congressional program which is already crowded, in view of the short period of remaining of our session. But it is of such outstanding importance to us and to the world that I should be remiss if I did not invite your sanction to a program of the short period of remaining of our session. But it is of such outstanding importance to us and to the world that I should be remiss if I did not invite your sanction to a program of the short period of remaining of our session.

Official Temperatures

U. S. Weather Bureau Report  
Boston and vicinity: Fair, continued cool tonight; Thursday with rising temperature; moderate variable winds. New England: Fair tonight and Thursday; rising temperature Thursday; moderate to fresh northerly winds, becoming variable.

Weather Outlook  
The coast storm will move rapidly northeastward attended by snow on Wednesday in the middle Atlantic and North Atlantic states. There will be important changes in temperature on Wednesday, but there will be a reaction to somewhat higher temperature on Thursday almost generally east of the Mississippi River. Storm warnings remain displayed on the Atlantic coast from Cape Hatteras to Eastport, Me.

Official Temperatures  
(8 a. m. Standard time, 75th meridian)  
Atlantic City... 32  
Boston... 32  
Chicago... 28  
Cincinnati... 32  
Cleveland... 32  
Denver... 20  
Des Moines... 20  
Detroit... 32  
Galveston... 32  
Hatteras... 32  
Jacksonville... 42  
Kansas City... 32  
Memphis... 32  
Montreal... 10  
New Orleans... 32  
Philadelphia... 32  
Pittsburgh... 32  
Portland, Ore... 32  
Portland, Me... 32  
San Francisco... 44  
St. Louis... 32  
St. Paul... 32  
Washington... 32

## REASONS FOR POOR SERVICE ADVANCED

Railroad Officials Blame Poor Coal, Snowfall and Strike for Lateness of Trains

Fuel of inferior quality, a severe winter with greater snowfall than in any year since 1904 and a strike of shopcrafts men were reasons given at the railroad conference before the Massachusetts Department of Public Utilities this morning by representatives of the several lines entering the State, in explanation for alleged lateness of trains during recent months.

Though it was generally declared that the strike of shopcrafts men was practically eliminated as a cause of delay in regard to the general repair of trains, representatives both of the Boston & Maine and the New York, New Haven & Hartford lines admitted that as yet repairs in the roundhouses on the locomotives themselves were still under way, and that the technical nature of the work made the training of men to replace those on strike difficult. Incidentally figures of the customary winter delays on through New Haven trains revealed that late arrivals have been by no means confined from the study.

Represented on the committee are the Chamber of Commerce, the Rotary Club, the Town Criers, an advertisers' organization, the Kiwanis Club and the faculty of Brown University. Dr. C. Emmanuel Eckstrom, professor of mathematics, and Prof. Robert Burgess of the department of mathematics of Brown, will collaborate in writing the recommendations and assembling material for comparative purposes.

In contrast with this wholesome educational movement appears a proposition in the state Legislature to repeal the Peck bill, which, after which, last year, there was a contest. The so-called Peck bill was, in reality, a measure drafted by a commission which codified all school laws, tripled the state appropriation for public schools, increased the minimum of teachers' salaries, and gave the State supervision over private schools. This latter provision made it incumbent on private schools to meet the standard fixed by the state board of education or forfeit the exemption from taxation of the properties of private schools as properties used for educational purposes.

The bill in open debate was that it required the teaching of all subjects except foreign languages in English, a provision made a part of the Rhode Island school laws 40 years prior. This opposition was led by Felix A. Toppin, an Assemblyman, and was overcome and the bill prevailed by ruling of the Supreme Court, in spite of the belated veto by Gov. Emory J. San Souci. Then opposition came from the communities in which French-Canadian parochial schools existed. The repeal resolution is fostered by Assemblyman Benjamin A. Ciaranulo, representing an Italian constituency.

HEARING ON KLAN BILLS DRAW FEW  
Societies Object to Filing Names on Ground of Expense  
Although the auditorium of the Massachusetts State House was set aside today for the hearing before the legislative committee on legal affairs on three measures involving secret organizations and primarily aimed at the Ku Klux Klan, hardly more than a handful of people were on hand.

The bills provide for compulsory filing of names of members of all fraternal societies and voluntary associations and prohibit the wearing of masks in any public way and membership in any organization pledged against any individual or group of individuals on the basis of race, color, or religion.

In support of the bills were declarations that the Ku Klux Klan is a menace and should be legislated against. Frederick W. Hamilton, secretary of the Massachusetts Grand Lodge of Masons, said that Masonry welcomes publicity and has no objection to filling lists of members aside from the expense and extra work involved. So far as the Klan goes, he said, the Masonic order favors anything that will check its activities.

Several fraternal organizations were recorded against the bill, requiring filing of names, all on the ground of extra work and expense. Everett W. Burdett, counsel for the Massachusetts Gas & Electric Association, opposed the mask bill because it would affect all voluntary associations and apply to the wearing of gas masks by employees of gas companies.

CARNEGIE ELECTS DR. BAKER  
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## THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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## The World's Great Capitals

## The Week in Paris

Paris, Feb. 7. THERE has never been such a time for diplomacy. The succession of international events leaves one breathless. Even Paris, which has its anxious attention fixed on the Ruhr where success seems farther off than ever, becomes excited about the breakdown of the Lausanne conference and, after encouraging the Turks, now turns on them and blames them for their "stupid" refusal to sign the most generous terms offered for hundreds of years. There is something like alarm at the mere prospect of having trouble in the Near East at the same time as in the West. Raymond Poincaré is also greatly concerned with Memel, believing that some thousands of troops will have to be sent there and that developments will take place which may lead to war. During the week we have had a disappointing meeting of the Council of the League of Nations, which was too timid to tackle the Ruhr problem and reparations and which for some question of diplomatic etiquette ignored the menace and did not even concern itself with the threat of war in the Near East.

Charles de Lasteyrie, French Minister of Finance, has laid before the Chamber of Deputies a bill providing for an all round increase of 20 per cent in all taxes, direct and indirect, with the single exception of income tax on salaries and wages. The increase will apply to customs duties. It is estimated that the additional revenue resulting will amount to about 3,200,000,000 francs. With a further 300,000,000 francs accruing from other sources the Minister of Finance expects to receive a total, therefore, of 3,500,000,000 extra revenue. This will exactly meet the deficit which had declared itself in the year's finance. M. de Lasteyrie, in a memorandum accompanying the bill, states that "the new taxation is proposed for only one year and is provisional, and it is understood that we shall have no further recourse to it once the payments due from Germany have been received."

The plain meaning of all this is that the French authorities no more believe in the alleged profits of the Ruhr occupation and the productive pledges in Rhineland than does the writer of these lines. Nobody was more reluctant to enter on this path of coercion than was M. Poincaré. He knows well where it will lead. He is sending up S. O. S. signals to Germany, whom, apparently, he expects to help him out of his difficulties. If Germany would only resume serious negotiations and come to an accord with France, then it is obvious that the French policy could be shown to have succeeded. But if Germany remains passive then France will tangle itself up in inextricable trouble. There would be no money forthcoming. The cost of the army and the administration would fall on the French taxpayer. He will refuse to pay this 20 per cent increase. He will be angry with his own Government for having deceived him. If there is one thing that has been emphasized in the speeches of M. Poincaré it is that no profits will come out of the Ruhr expedition. Why then did he plunge on such an adventure?

The reason is simple. He had become the prisoner of his own propaganda. Parliament is entirely sceptical, but it is caught in a trap and a snare of its own devising. You cannot emit threats for ever without somebody calling your bluff. Mr. Bonat Law called the bluff of M. Poincaré. He said in effect: "You have been talking for a long time about what you can

do with bayonets. We don't believe in that sort of stuff. We have an entirely different plan. We recognize that after all you have said it will be impossible for you to accept it. All that is left for you to do is to try out your own boasted scheme. When you have seen how it works we will talk about it again."

But at the back of it all is the idea that a bargain shall be made between the German industrialists and the French Comité des Forges. France cannot avail itself of the products of Lorraine unless it is helped by the coal proprietors and the iron masters of the Ruhr. This implies not coercion, but a friendly accord. The coal and blasting furnaces of the Ruhr must work amicably with the iron ore of Lorraine. The pressure that is being put on the German industry is not so much in the interest of reparations as in the interest of the French magnates. That is the secret and the key to the whole problem.

M. Ribot was the Nestor of the Senate. I have never known a man with such a perfect memory and lucid intelligence. He was surely the greatest parliamentarian in Europe. This does not mean that he was good when in power. He was the critic, the expositor, rather than the man of action. But his improvisation was remarkable. Without preparation, without a note, he could suddenly get up in the Senate and talk for hours on any of the vast subjects of French politics—his discourses being packed with facts and figures and containing prophetic statements. He was, for example, the first to see the defects of the Versailles Treaty and soon after it was signed he analyzed it and predicted almost everything that has happened.

The committee of the Foire de Lyon, of which M. Lignon is the president, is actively engaged in organizing the spring session of the fair. The town of Lyons of which Edouard Herriot is the Mayor and Deputy, established the fair at the very moment when the Germans were at the gates of Verdun, and it has since that date been held twice a year as a great central market at which the products of all French and inter-allied industries can be exhibited and sold. The exhibits have hitherto been housed in temporary wooden structures, but a permanent Palais de la Foire is now being erected on municipal land between the Rhône and the Parc de la Tête d'Or. It will be 1100 meters in length and will contain 1032 stands.

Ten of Mr. Cuchin's colleagues on the committee of action are in the hands of the Paris police. They are charged with conspiracy against the safety of the State, and it is said to be the intention of the Government to bring them before the High Court for trial. The matter of their fate will be determined by the Senate, sitting in full session and invested with judicial powers. The verdict will depend upon a vote of the Senate after a full-dress debate.

An interesting comparison is made between the shares of the Sociétaires of the Comédie-Française today and what they were in the days of Molière. In 1659, when the troupe of Molière became the troupe of Monsieur (the only brother of the King) the share was 2895 francs. In 1660 it dropped to 2243. In 1673 it increased to 4585 francs. But it is in the year 1689 when Tartuffe was first presented that the receipts reached their greatest height. They attained 74,632 francs against 14,385 francs expenditure, the share of the Sociétaires thus becoming 5477 francs. But how modest they would appear to the Sociétaires of today! Before the war the share was

about 20,000 francs. It rose up to 40,000 francs in 1918, to 42,000 in 1920 and to 48,000 in 1921.

The deputies of the department of the Creuse—MM. François Binet, Comenot, and Victor Judet—complain that there is a tendency to discard the renowned carpets of Aubusson and Felletin; all the favor going to the Oriental carpets. This one more of the industries de luxe, whose renown has contributed to the artistic glory of France, is in jeopardy. It employed about 1000 workers in 1920 and only 700 in 1921 and 600 in 1922. Moreover, the manufacturers, so as to keep as many men employed as they can, only ask them to work six hours a day. But they now envisage the day when they will have definitely to close their doors. This situation is brought about, on the one hand, by the lack of foreign markets which used to absorb the best part of the production; and on the other hand, by the excessive propaganda in favor of Moroccan and Oriental rugs which has considerably reduced the home market. What are the remedies proposed? The three deputies of the Creuse ask the protection of the domestic (cushions) for the French carpets. They also ask that efforts should be made to reopen foreign markets; that the French museums should be endowed with Aubusson carpets; and that the French Government should persuade the big shops of Paris and the provinces to direct the choice of their customers toward the rugs made in France.

## COURT UPHOLDS BRITISH VIEWPOINT IN MALTESE DISPUTE

By Special Cable. THE HAGUE, Feb. 7.—The world court which assembled today in the Hall of Justice in the Peace Palace has rendered its decision in the Franco-British dispute as to whether the nationality of Maltese in Tunis and Morocco is a matter for exclusive French domestic jurisdiction or is governed by international law. The President of the court, Dr. B. C. Loder, read a long award, first in French and then in English. The decision favored the English standpoint, the question being not "by international law solely a matter of domestic jurisdiction."

The decision was founded on an interpretation of Article 15 of the Covenant of the League of Nations. Special attention must be called to the word "solely," the main question being not whether one of the parties is or is not competent to take or refrain from taking particular legal action, but whether the jurisdiction claimed belongs "solely" to that party.

In matters of nationality the right of a state to use its discretion is restricted by international obligations. Jurisdiction is thus limited by the rules of international law, and consequently the dispute assumes an international character and is therefore outside the range of national jurisdiction.

NEW-MEXICAN SECRETARY. SAN DIEGO, Cal., Jan. 30 (Special Correspondence)—Jose Innocente Lugo, Governor of the northern district of Lower California, has been appointed Secretary of the Interior for the Mexican Republic by President Obregon and will take up the duties of that office in Mexico City immediately, succeeding Gen. Elias P. Calles.

## DRUG SEIZURE PACT URGED FOR NATIONS

Department of Commerce Official Emphasizes Need for Drastic Rules to Halt Traffic

Special from Monitor Bureau. WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—Agreement among the nations to allow reciprocal search, seizure and confiscation of narcotic drugs found illegitimately on shipboard in the same manner that international law sanctions seizure and confiscation of contraband of war, was recommended today by F. R. Eldridge, chief of the Far East division of the Department of Commerce, as a means of curbing the international drug menace.

Mr. Eldridge pointed out that most of the opium used in this country originates in Asia Minor; that in some countries the governments encourage production for revenue purposes, and he said it would be futile to attempt to regulate the international traffic by control of production. European countries were also said to be lax in controlling the traffic. He added:

It is well to remember that even drastic restriction of the legitimate trade in drugs—their importation, license and the manufacture in compliance with the terms of the Harrison Act—is unlikely to affect the illicit trade as the smuggling of drugs to any appreciable extent.

This illegitimate traffic can only be restricted in three ways—either by world-wide control of production of opium or coca leaves; by world-wide enforcement of strict supervision over manufacture and distribution of drugs; and by international convention or agreement regarding the seizure and confiscation of drugs found illegitimately on shipboard. The first alternative has been found to be impracticable, because of the remote possibility, at present, of getting the chief producers of opium or coca leaves for world consumption to agree to any such restriction or enforce it if they did. The second alternative seems to be the logical course to pursue, therefore, and is now being discussed. When the control over manufacture is perfected throughout the world the need for international action on the regulation of common carriers of the drugs in peace time can and should be made as drastic as the rules of war regarding contraband.

## STANLEY BALDWIN VOICES GRATITUDE FOR AMERICAN HELP

By Cable from Monitor Bureau. LONDON, Feb. 7.—Speaking to a business audience here last night, Stanley Baldwin, Chancellor of the Exchequer, referring to the British debt negotiations, said: "The consideration of the American terms is now before Congress, and I am going to say nothing about them, but I should like to say two things. I should like to say to my colleagues on the American side of the Commission that once they were satisfied the proposals made as to the rates were such as

Byrna Millinery. Opening Sale—Exceptional Opportunity REMOVED to 62 W. 56th St., New York City

## MASONRY BLAMED FOR ITALY'S CHAOS

"Fascismo Must Solve Problem of Masonry," Says Dispatch

Special from Monitor Bureau. NEW YORK, Feb. 7.—Fascism is blamed for the chaos that obtained in Italy before Fascismo came into power, and the Masons are bent on defaming abroad what they call "Mussolini's dictatorship," according to a cable dispatch just received here, and published in *Progresso Italo-Americano*, an Italian newspaper. "Consequently, Fascismo must solve the problem of Masonry," says the dispatch, "since it is obvious that the Fascist cannot at the same time serve the cause of Masonry and that of the Nation."

"Grandmaster Torrigiani and his brothers are protesting against the Government's stand on reintroducing religious teaching in the schools," continues the dispatch. "This stand must be maintained and defended, because the rising generation needs faith and mysticism. The people are all 'believers,' whereas the pseudo-exalters of popular sentiment want to introduce rites and ceremonies repugnant to our race."

The message has caused much comment in Italian political circles.

NEW YORK BUDGET TOO LARGE. NEW YORK, Feb. 7.—Chapier L. Craig, comptroller of Greater New York, last night called upon Governor Smith to dictate an emergency measure urging immediate passage by the Legislature of a bill authorizing the local board of estimate to reopen and reduce the 1923 budget, which provides for the expenditure of \$5,000,000 more than the city can raise through taxes.

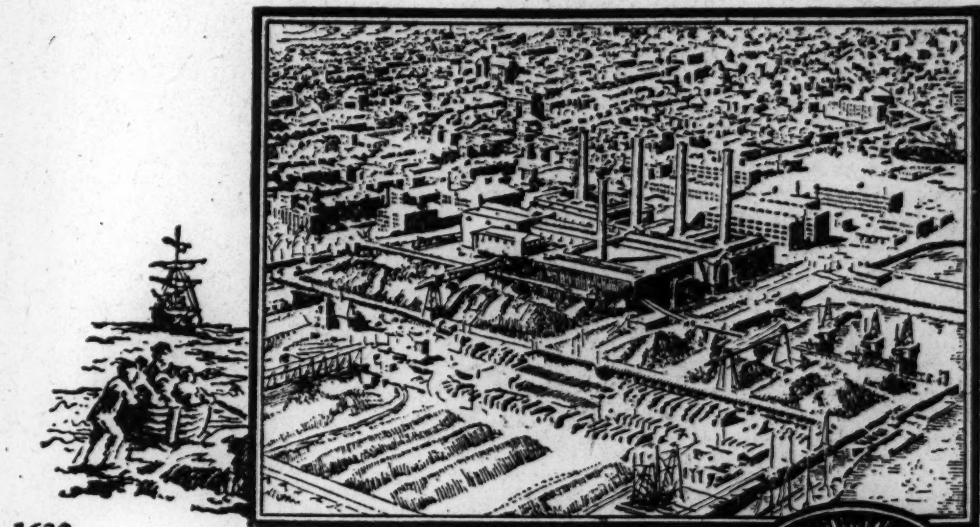
## REPUBLICAN POLICY CONDEMNED IN CORK

Complaint Is Made, However, That Task of Free State Is Not Taken Seriously

By Special Cable. CORK, Feb. 7.—The Cork people's attitude toward the political troubles in Ireland is as calm as that of the Dublin public. Almost everyone interviewed here disapproves of the republicans' destructive policy, but it would be hardly correct to say everyone has no definite sympathy with the Republic as an ideal. The business man supports the Free State as an established economic fact, whereas a "republic" is an indistinct and rather dangerous ideal.

The general complaint is that the Government does not take its task seriously enough. If it wanted to get Eamon de Valera there would be little difficulty in doing so, but objection is raised on the ground that it might make a popular martyr of him. Well-informed people who know the British Army are full of criticism of the National troops. The discipline is slack and the organization amateurish, but an improvement is hoped for from the recently announced reorganization plans.

The general opinion is that once the present troubles are over there will be a new and more experienced government of business and professional men. At present Irishmen demand some sort of peace and what is most dangerous, under any government that will guarantee it.



1620 The L Street Station of Boston Edison in South Boston, with a capacity of 250,000 horsepower. On Dec. 21, 1922, Boston Edison supplied enough electricity to light eighty million 25-candlepower lamps for an hour—enough lamps to circle the United States, if set only 9½ inches apart. Note the 75,000-ton coal reserve.

The Friendly Glow

## On that day a great city leapt forward!

THERE are two million people in this Greater Boston of ours—a great forward-moving body, whose progress is as inevitable as the hands of a clock, and so gradual that the eye can't see it move.

But on December 21, in the twilight of the passing year, we saw this city move!

December 21, if you recall, was not an extraordinary day in weather—just a busy Thursday, with Christmas in the air. By a trick of fate, it was the anniversary of the landing of the Pilgrims—the very day when modern civilization first touched the Massachusetts shores.

We saw a trainload of coal, 44 cars of 40 tons apiece, used that day to drive this city ahead. And we saw Greater Boston even straining at its boundaries to reach a helping hand to neighbors outside, for that day we supplied 226,000 kilowatt hours of power to territory beyond Greater Boston.

## That was your great day

Where were you on December 21? What inspiration made you play your part in the great advance against our common enemies—Darkness and Idleness?

Two million people can think of a lot of things to do with electricity. On that day they did them: more motors drove more machines in factories and shops; more cars carried more people on more missions; in our homes and hospitals and offices and theatres, a great community was getting more done in the business of living and growing.

Somewhere, you contributed to this progress. Just as surely as the progress was made, you will profit by it. You, and the rest of the two million, push a button, close a switch, or swing a lever. On an indicator of the Boston Edison Company a needle shows your command, a current flashes in response—

and a city moves forward!

## How did we see it?

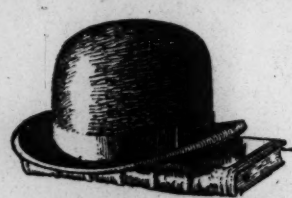
Three hundred and two years later, to a day, a thrilling report came through to the officers of the Boston Edison.

"Every record we ever had is smashed," it ran. "Greater Boston used today more than 2,000,000 kilowatt hours of electricity. That's 24 per cent more than was ever used before in one day!"

Do you wonder that we looked back across three centuries to a little boat, making shoreward through the ice? We saw by contrast the power of 179,000 horses, commanded by a lever here, a button there, to make Greater Boston—greater.

## EDISON LIGHT

## DOBBS HATS



"A Dobbs Derby is an indispensable requisite of good taste"

A MEN'S SHOP WITH TAILORED THINGS FOR WOMEN  
DOBBS & Co. - 620 and 244 Fifth Avenue  
New York

Frederick Loeser & Co., Inc.  
BROOKLYN—NEW YORK

## A Very Beautiful Group of New Beaded Hand Bags

THE Beaded Bag is a pleasing adjunct of the new spring outfit and here is a wonderfully fine collection of new and choice styles, attractively priced at \$3.50, \$7.95, \$10, \$8.95, \$12.95 and \$26.95. Brooklyn has not heretofore seen a more attractive showing.

At \$3.50 there is a choice, but limited quantity of dainty imported Beaded Bags, in combinations of steel and colored beads; lined with satin. All drawing models with chain or silk cord handles.

At \$7.95 and \$10—Two sizes of drawing Jingle Beaded Bags, in solid beaded effects with four and five rows of bead loop trimming, in combinations of black and steel and sport colors. All are lined with silk and fitted with small mirror.

At \$8.95—Another pretty drawing model, of solid color beads in jet with conventional designs of bright colored beads. Silk lined, fitted with small mirror, and finished at top with beaded loop and extra heavy silk cord handles. Beaded tassel at bottom.

At \$12.95—Beaded pouch shape Bags mounted on filigree frame; solid black jet beads with beautiful designs formed of steel and high colored beads and creating very beautiful Bags. All are lined with satin and fitted with small mirror. Panier handle.

At \$26.95—Imported beaded Hand Bags in drawing models, lined with satin, with inside pocket, some finished with beaded fringe; others of the finest beads in rich color combinations and the most artistic designs. There are only 35 of these.

Loeser—Main Floor.

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SUGGESTIVE OF SPRING  
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## WOMEN URGED TO STUDY WAR THAT PEACE MAY BE ENFORCED

Miss Morgan, Philip Kerr and Prof. Hudson Discuss Phases of International Relations

Women of the United States were earnestly requested to become thoroughly informed on the manifold causes of war and on all aspects of sound and continuing peace among nations, as one of the prime factors in securing world peace, by Miss Ruth Morgan of New York City, chairman of the committee on international cooperation to prevent war of the National League of Women Voters, in an address today. Miss Morgan spoke before the luncheon-conference given at the Twentieth Century Club by the Massachusetts and Boston Leagues of Women Voters.

Various phases of international relations were discussed by Philip Kerr, who was for 12 years secretary to David Lloyd George; Prof. Manley O. Hudson of Harvard University, former member of the secretariat of the League of Nations, and Courtney Crocker, head of the Boston branch of the Foreign Politics Association.

**"Be a Worker, Not a Critic"**  
"We realize that we are facing three time limits," said Miss Morgan, "first, that something must be done before the next national presidential campaign; second, that the generation which knows what war really is will rapidly forget, although today the memory is keen; and third, the dissolution of Europe itself, which does not wait on our decision."

As a means to effective work Miss Morgan advocated the formation of local groups of women in all branch organizations to study the question of peace and to conduct such public programs as might seem feasible, thus diffusing themselves to function wisely as citizens on international questions no matter through what political party they may give their views expression.

**Double Reinforcements**  
The great difficulty in the way to world peace, Miss Morgan continued, is the inertia of the general public, fatigued by war and by political controversy. But the arguments of the advocates of peace are, however, receiving reinforcement from two sources: one, the great drama of European civilization, seemingly headed in the direction of destruction with a rapidly likely to interest the most self-absorbed; and second, the conversion of great groups of bankers, farmers, and of leading individuals to the same position as themselves, namely, that they must lend their aid to restore that order in Europe which will not only prevent war, but will permit civilization itself to continue.

## END TO STATE AID IN MAINE DEMANDED

Gov. Baxter in Special Message Says No Issue in the State Is More Important

AUGUSTA, Me., Feb. 7 (Special)—In a special message to the Maine Legislature today, Governor Baxter endeavored to drive home, in the interest of economy, and particularly for the upholding of a great fundamental, the advisability of extending no further state aid to private institutions.

"In my opinion, state aid, which means the money taken from the people of the State, should never be used for private purposes or private institutions, however large the scope or however worthy the purpose," said Governor Baxter. "There is today no issue before the people of Maine more important than this. Highways, water powers, and other question take second place. It remains for the second Legislature to establish a great principle. It is a principle that is not measured in dollars and cents."

"Institutions should be either public or private, but they cannot both at the same time. Individuals, of course, can give money as they see fit, to colleges, hospitals, and schools, but the State cannot, or ought not to, do this. The State, using the money taken from all the people, should spend that money in the most judicious channels that are under direct control of state authorities."

"To my mind, the granting of federal aid, in some ways, is less harmful than giving state aid. The Federal Government never gives aid to private institutions, and why should the State?"

"In 1901, state aid was given to four academies in Maine to the extent of \$1240 and in 1922 to 33 academies to the extent of \$54,675. In 1901 Maine aided private hospitals to the extent of \$191,000. The children's hospital in Portland is a private institution and yet the State aided it last year to the extent of \$45,000 also 90 per cent of its income."

"Regarding the University of Maine, I would favor making it either a state institution outright or make it a private institution at the end of a period of 10 years, with state aid gradually lessening up to that time."

"Unless we take this courageous action in shutting off state aid, the time will soon come when these private institutions will not only request, but they will demand state aid."

## LYNN MASONS TO FETE NEW GRAND MASTER

LYNN, Mass., Feb. 7.—The four Masonic blue lodges in this city will be hosts to the Rev. Dudley H. Perrell, Grand Master of Masons in Massachusetts, at a reception in Casino Hall on Thursday, March 29. It is expected that many guests will be present from lodges throughout the State.

The following lodges will have charge: Mt. Carmel, Golden Fleece, Damascus, and Bethlehem. Plans for the reception originated with the Bethlehem membership, the grand master having served as first chaplain of that lodge.

**PAPERS ON CLASSICAL TOPICS**  
Cecil T. Dwyer of the Cambridge Latin School will read a paper, "Missions for the Classics," at the sixteenth annual meeting of the eastern Massachusetts section of the Classical Association of New England, to be held as a joint meeting with the Classical Club of Greater Boston, at Harvard University on Saturday at 10 a. m. Frank A. Kennedy of the Girls' High School, Boston, is to present a paper on "The Werewolf" in Greek and Latin classics. Prof. Clifford H. Moore of Harvard University is to read a paper in Latin. Prof. Donald Cameron of Boston University, president of the section, will preside.

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## CUT DISTRIBUTORS, STEINMETZ SLOGAN

Inventor Says Use of Corporate Method Is Essential to Industrial Progress

Application of the same methods of efficiency that exist in corporate production to the field of distribution is essential to industrial progress and is the inevitable answer to our fundamental economic problems, Dr. Charles P. Steinmetz, chief consulting engineer of the General Electric Company, told members of the Boston



Dr. Charles P. Steinmetz

Renowned Electrical Engineer, Who Addressed Boston Chamber of Commerce on Solving Problems of Distribution

Chamber of Commerce at their assembly luncheon at the Copley-Plaza today.

Mr. Steinmetz outlined as his solution, the building up of corporate distribution, and "wiping out the mass of small inefficient distributors, just as it has wiped out the mass of small inefficient producers."

If, however, it results in the elimination of a conservative, middle class and a segregation into a few very rich capitalists and a mass of radical and possibly revolutionary proletarians, it spells disaster.

### New Corporation Function

This is the problem before our industrial civilization of today: Can the industrial corporation, which has shown its superior efficiency in finance, administration and technique, also be made equally efficient in satisfying the social industrial ambitions of its employees, make them as sincere adherents of orderly progress by evolution, and defenders of our industrial civilization, as the former middle class has been?

It means a new function of the corporation, a development of the relation and co-operation with the human beings, which the elements of the corporation. As you know, the more progressive corporations are beginning to wake up to the situation and its problems, though even the most progressive ones hardly realize the seriousness and the difficulty of the problem.

Obviously, no preaching at people, no complaining or talking about agitators, nor any suppressive legislation can have any effect here it is not a question of underman or superman, of American or foreigner, but we deal with industrial laws, which are laws of nature, against which all political laws are futile.

### Elements Forgotten

In reaching these conclusions, Dr. Steinmetz declared that the two events which brought about our industrial age were the declaration of the rights of man by the French Revolution and the invention of the steam engine. The one gave impetus to personal freedom and equality of opportunity, and the other was a liberator which freed man from the slavery of manual labor and widened the field of opportunity. Education became an asset rather than a liability, and the way was opened to the great achievements of electricity, to the vast increase in production. He added:

The great achievement of the beginning of our century is the organization of the collection, transmission, distribution and supply of the world's energy by the electrical engineer, and if now you see all around you electric transmission lines arising and covering the country with a network of electric energy, realize that they do for energy what the railroads have done for material.

**"Like Finding Your Appetite"**  
ONE thing is sure, you will find Drebert's breakfasts to your liking. Eat here every morning and be satisfied.

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## MORE PAPERS JOIN CLEAN PRESS MOVE

Campaign Begun by Los Angeles Women's City Club Winning Support of Press

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Feb. 7 (Special)—Los Angeles newspapers eventually will abandon screaming headlines, according to a report made to the Women's City Club by its president, Mrs. William Cunningham, at a meeting held in Walker Auditorium yesterday afternoon. Mrs. Cunningham declared that the newspaper publishers were crying out for deliverance from the seeming necessity of "playing-up" crime and tragedy and scandal, and she asserted that she believed the newly formed crime and publicity committee will help to deliver them.

The speaker reviewed the latest steps that have been taken by representatives of Los Angeles societies, associations, and clubs to eliminate overemphasis on crime in the press. She cited the independent, voluntary action taken by the Los Angeles Record two months ago, and read the following notice appearing in the Record headed "Not So Loud."

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Mrs. Cunningham also praised the Hollywood Citizen, a daily evening newspaper, for freedom from headline sensationalism.

The press reform committee announced today that Frank Melrose has been appointed chairman and headquarters have been established at Mr. Melrose's offices in the new Sun Building in the section of the business district.

Among Los Angeles newspapers that already have indicated the press reform campaign is the Los Angeles Saturday Night, edited by Samuel T. Clover, formerly of Richmond, Va.

Press clippings recorded by Chairman Melrose show that the movement started in Los Angeles has caused favorable editorial comment from the majority of western newspapers and magazines.

**New England Press Women Advocate Clean Journalism**  
The national convention of press women of the United States, called by the New England Women's Press Association to advance clean journalism, will be held in Boston on May 2 and 3 at the association's headquarters, 585 Boylston Street, it was announced today by Mrs. Jessie L. Leonard, the president.

The dominant purpose of the convention, Mrs. Leonard explained, is to advance the new era in journalism in which high editorial vision is needed to meet the growing demands of women, especially, for a daily press that leads the way with constructive news in place of the exploitation of the criminal and sensational.

Details of the convention were discussed at a meeting of the association held this afternoon. Among speakers who have accepted invitations to the convention are Representative John C. Brinton of Newton, Mass., president of the National Editorial Association, and Mrs. Grace Morrison Poole of Brockton, Mass., president of the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs. It is expected that the General Federation of Women's Clubs will be represented and that the federation will give the clean journalism movement strong backing.

Not one of them wants to wait when Holsum Bread is on the table. It's the natural start for every meal—appetizing, delicious, good, wholesome food. Give your kiddies all the Holsum Bread they want and see how they enjoy it.

Get Holsum Bread, fresh every day, from your grocer.

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Gold Jewelry  
Silverware Stationery  
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**BISHOP SLATTERY TO SPEAK**  
The Rt. Rev. Charles Lewis Slattery, D.D., bishop coadjutor of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Massachusetts, will deliver the Boston University commencement address in Symphony Hall, on June 18. Bishop Edwin H. Hughes, D.D., LL.D., of the Boston Area of the Methodist Episcopal Church, will give the baccalaureate on June 17.

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The Rt. Rev. Charles Lewis Slattery, D.D., bishop coadjutor of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Massachusetts, will deliver the Boston University commencement address in Symphony Hall, on June 18. Bishop Edwin H. Hughes, D.D., LL.D., of the Boston Area of the Methodist Episcopal Church, will give the baccalaureate on June 17.

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## PARENTS FIGHTING FOR RIGHT TO DECIDE CHILD'S VACCINATION

Liberty League Head Calls for United Protest on Proposed New Law

Reasons why compulsory vaccination should not be extended to the private schools of Massachusetts by action of the Legislature, but rather legislative action should entitle the children of objecting parents to the right of exemption from this practice, have been pointed out by Henry D. Nunn, manager of the Medical Liberty League, Inc. In explaining to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor the two bills on this subject which will be heard before the Committee on Public Health at the State House tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock in the auditorium, Mr. Nunn said:

The measure to extend vaccination, House Bill 274, was introduced on the petition of Dr. Samuel D. Woodward of Worcester, a former president of the Massachusetts Medical Society as well as former chairman of the committee on state and national legislation of that same body. The bill, however, is in reality the child of the medical society itself, acting through Dr. Woodward.

**Provisions of the Bill**  
This bill provides for the exclusion of unvaccinated children under 14 years of age from both the public and private schools, unless exempted by a physician's certificate. The bill further provides that such certificate shall state the reasons for the physician's opinion that any child is not a fit subject for vaccination, thus compelling physicians to disregard professional confidence.

No emergency whatever exists to justify the extension of the powers of the health authorities to the private schools in the matter of vaccination. Smallpox is not raging in the private schools and there is no grounds for uneasiness on that score whatsoever. Nor has there been a generation.

This move is purely an expression of a lust for power. Should private schools be brought within control of the health authorities in this matter they would not be satisfied, but would press for authority over children of pre-school age, over the workers in factories, and so forth.

I have just returned from a tour of the central and western Massachusetts cities, and I am convinced that the people in general feel that the progress of compulsory vaccination should be halted if not turned back.

The other bill to modify the existing law was introduced at the instance of the Medical Liberty League. This measure is Senate Bill 126. Our opponents would have it believed that this is a radical measure, but it is truly conservative. It does not seek to interfere with the routine practice of vaccination in the schools, however needless and ineffective we may believe this practice to be.

**Let Parents Decide**  
The only thing this bill seeks to accomplish is to give parents who are bitterly opposed to vaccination the right to say that it shall not be done. This bill would make it possible for parents to secure exemption by a statement in writing filed with the teachers to the effect that they object to vaccination.

It is bad enough, however, vaccination by law upon children whose parents may have no deep-seated opposition to the practice, but it is nothing short of torture to the feelings of parents who have suffered from vaccination or seen others of their children suffer from it to compel them to submit.

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## FRENCH INDIGNANT AT VISIT TO RUHR OF WILHELM CUNO

Resistance Increases in Occupied Territory—Other Products to Be Blocked

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON  
By Special Cable

PARIS, Feb. 7.—It is believed that the iron and steel products of the Ruhr will be blocked, as coal is at the present. There is also a list of by-products of coal which must not leave the occupied area. The French once more are engaged in enforcing the penalties. Their indignation at the visit and exhortation of the Chancellor, Wilhelm Cuno, has grown. They realize that throughout the Ruhr and the Rhineland, resistance is increasing instead of diminishing.

They would like early negotiations, but they are determined to wait, a little longer than the Germans and even after the terms are concluded, they will stick to the Ruhr as a guarantee. "Jus j'y reste," the famous phrase of General MacMahon is being quoted in the French newspapers to indicate French resolve. But it is considered necessary again to screw up the control, and among other measures to be taken is the wholesale expulsion of the functionaries who are interfering with the normal working of the trains.

Most of France's troubles arise from its inability to work the trains. They have got traffic into a tangle and the efforts of Yves le Troquer, Minister of Public Works, have so far not been particularly successful. Whether his present visit will result in a somewhat better organization, at least of the vital services remains to be seen.

It is pointed out in French official circles that France is not responsible for the confusion, especially in regard to the distribution of foodstuffs. If the railway workers erect obstacles, it is their fault that there is a shortage of the necessities of life in various centers. The Parisians are becoming conscious of the task thrown on them. They cannot, while occupying the Ruhr, allow it to suffer hunger, and they insist that when they went there they intended that they would never interfere with the internal economic life of the district.

They have not, in fact, done so. The dislocation is due to the German Government, the industrialists, the functionaries and to some extent to the general population. However this may be, it is clear that unless the railways really run adequately, there will be increasing disorder, and France must devote its best attention to solving the traffic problem. Will it succeed? At present it remains doubtful, for temper is rising on the German side. But France is introducing a large number of French railwaymen.

## JUSTICE ADVOCATES STATE DRUG LAW

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 7.—A report made to the New York State Association of Magistrates by Justice Cornelius F. Collins, chairman of the organization's anti-narcotic committee, advocates the passage of a state law to control "a grave and widespread evil."

Justice Collins, in expressing the need of remedial legislation, pointed out that the interpretations and rulings of the Harrison law by federal officials have hampered them in their work and effectively prevented them from stepping in after the Whitney law was repealed by the New York Legislature. He recommended that the association request the Legislature to appoint a joint committee to investigate the drug situation and report next year.

## PEKING OPIUM PUBLICLY BURNED

PEKING, Jan. 7 (Special Correspondence).—About four times a year, usually at the beginning of each quarter, the police of Peking have a public burning of the opium, opium derivatives, opium smoking equipment, and so forth, which they have seized during the preceding three months. The latest of these burnings took place on the morning of Dec. 30, 1922, when more than \$200,000 (Chinese currency)

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worth of opium products and appliances was destroyed. The quantity and value were both much larger than at any burning in recent years. One feature of this burning was the decrease in the amount of opium seized as compared with the amount of morphine and other opium products. The morphine comes chiefly from Japan.

It is impossible to judge from the amount here destroyed, the proportion it bears to the total illicit traffic in opium and its products. The increased number of seizures may mean simply increased activity on the part of the police, or, as is assumed when the seizures by the Customs authorities are especially large, a great increase in the traffic. During the past year there has been a marked recrudescence in the growth of opium in various of the provinces, largely because of the orders of the local military authorities who find in opium a profitable source of income.

## WASHINGTON PACT RATIFIED BY ITALY

Socialists Support Treaty—Benito Mussolini Presents Rapallo Document to Chamber

By Special Cable

ROME, Feb. 7.—After a debate lasting three hours, the Chamber of Deputies approved yesterday evening the Washington treaty. The Socialist deputies, Signor Bovio and Signor Canepa, spoke in favor of its ratification, the former demanding the extension of the limitation of land and air armaments. The latter, after paying a tribute to Carlo Schanzer, formerly Foreign Minister, for defending Italian interests at the Conference, spoke in favor of its ratification, the former demanding the extension of the limitation of land and air armaments. The latter, after paying a tribute to Carlo Schanzer, formerly Foreign Minister, for defending Italian interests at the Conference, spoke in favor of its ratification, the former demanding the extension of the limitation of land and air armaments.

The Fascist deputy, Signor Guina, followed, pointing out the dangers of war in Europe. He declared that Jugoslavia was Italy's greatest enemy and demanded that Italy should arm itself to defend its interests in the Adriatic. The Minister of Marine, Vice Admiral Thaon di Revel, stated that Italy's products were not sufficient for its essential needs, and that it imported four-fifths of its necessities from foreign states other than the Mediterranean. Italy being essentially a Mediterranean nation, having no outlet on other oceans, its destinies lay entirely in the hands of that nation which is able to dominate the entrance to the Mediterranean.

Although Italy after the war secured strong frontiers, her naval position was weakened. By obtaining an equal naval strength with France, Italy secured what was indispensable to her future. Benito Mussolini, Premier, stated that the Washington Conference was similar to other peace conferences. They were assured that its results would lead to universal peace, but Signor Mussolini added he did not believe in such possibilities, affirming that "there are disputes between nations which are only solved by a recourse to war." However, he assured the Chamber, that Italy was glad to sign the convention as it gave proof that they were not a warlike nation.

He concluded by stating that the Fascist Government, by asking the Chamber to ratify the Washington treaty, gave further proof of the Fascist attitude on foreign policy. After the debate Signor Mussolini presented to the Chamber the treaty of Rapallo, asking immediate discussion and ratification.

**FOREIGN WOOL ARRIVES**  
Swelling further the recent heavy receipts of Australian wool at Boston, the British steamer Clan MacWilliam arrived Tuesday from Melbourne, Sydney, Brisbane, Newcastle, and other ports with 12,000 bales of the staple.

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Shaded Portion of Map Shows New Territory Occupied by French Forces, in Addition to the Region in the Ruhr (Indicated by the Solid Black) Already in Their Hands.

## FRANCE EAGER FOR TREATY SIGNATURE

Press Sees Little Other Than Contempt of Turks in Return for French Concessions

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

By Special Cable

PARIS, Feb. 7.—The correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor understands that Ismet Pasha has definitely declined to sign the treaty at this moment, thus repulsing French suggestions. Extraordinary eagerness is being displayed in French circles to have a speedy conclusion brought to the protracted negotiations. The French have, above all, been humiliated and their newspapers suddenly became almost unanimous in recognizing that the Kemalists had been remarkably ungrateful and that all that had been obtained from a policy of perpetual surrender was the contempt of the Turks.

It appears to be perfectly true that the Turks tried to buy off Lord Curzon by separate offers, and one reason for his theatrical departure was a desire to express his indignation. It will be observed that the British, who endeavored to be firm, obtained their points, while the French, who were far too conciliatory, were despised by an adversary who was unable to understand generosity. Suddenly there are the loudest criticisms of French policy, and, were France not engaged in its Ruhr adventure, there would be a great parliamentary row.

Last night Raymond Poincaré received a reply to urgent representations made to England for an immediate signing of the treaty while the Turks were in their changed mood. The French view was that since Ismet was perturbed and appeared ready to do what he declined to do on Sunday it would be well to catch him before he left. The British obviously could not return either to Paris or to Lausanne without having the clearest assurances that there would not be

further haggling. The negotiations in the British view are over and the treaty has to be taken or left.

M. Poincaré sent urgent telegrams to Ismet, asking him to subscribe to the treaty and remain a little longer. It is understood that at a midnight conference the Turks decided to leave Lausanne as arranged.

There is not, however, likely to be any fighting. The Turks are not prepared to defy the whole strength of the British Empire. Ismet emphasizes that the Conference is not over. He would go to Angora, but return immediately. It would not be surprising were there, after all, to be an arrangement by which peace would be signed during February.

## BELGIUM SANCTIONS LOAN TO AUSTRIA

By Special Cable

BRUSSELS, Feb. 7.—The Chamber of Deputies sanctioned yesterday, without opposition, Belgian participation in the loan for the Austrian economic and financial reconstruction, arranged under the auspices of the League of Nations in the convention signed at Geneva on Oct. 4 by the English, French, Czechoslovak and Austrian governments. Belgium's share of the loan is 15,000,000 gold kronen.

**RUSSIA ISSUES GOLD COINS**  
PETROGRAD, Jan. 5.—Gold coins are again being minted in Russia, some of them from sacred articles of the church confiscated by the Soviet Government. The State bank in Petrograd began recently the coinage of gold coins corresponding in size to the old Tsar gold 10-ruble pieces, worth approximately \$5 each. Some old coins have been reminted, some church treasures are used, and some of the new gold pieces are of gold mined last summer.

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## FRENCH CONTINUE ENCIRCLING MOVE

Other Towns in Rhenish Prussia Occupied—Ruhr Miners' Attitude Is Outlined

ESSEN, Feb. 7 (By The Associated Press).—The German information bureau announces that the French have occupied Lennep, a Rhenish textile city, as well as Krefeld and Bergisch-Gladbach, two smaller towns near by.

According to the same source, the French advance is apparently part of an encircling movement which will include the occupation of Elberfeld and Barmen, both of which are textile centers.

By Special Cable

ESSEN, Feb. 7.—While the miner of the Ruhr district objects to the presence of the French military in his country, he likewise objects to any revival of the spirit of August, 1914. Encouraging words showered down upon him by his employers and by the Cuno Government have apparently aroused his suspicion, and he begins to question himself. What is at the back of all this?

So much at least can be learned from yesterday's Essener Arbeiter Zeitung, a local organ of the Social Democrats, which in a leading article compares the rate of wages with the constantly increasing cost of living, and with the big profits made today by the industrial magnates. "The Cuno Government and the industry at the back of him has done nothing to wipe this injustice off the slate," the paper writes. "Even the distress of the present times has failed to induce the big industrialists to give their workmen what they need for their bare living."

"The same people who daily shout aloud the song of the brave workman, are not ashamed to haggle about each single paper mark when an increase of wages is under discussion. It were better if those around Herr Stinnes would praise the workmen less and pay and treat them better." The paper then points out that the shareholders are scarcely paying a sixtieth part of the value of their shares to the tax

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## Italians Continue Successful Advance

By Special Cable

THE operations in Tripoli are being continued successfully, favored by a change in the weather. One Italian column has occupied a stronghold 20 kilometers southwest of Homs after a serious engagement.

Another column occupied Sidi El Uied, repulsing an attack of 100 rebels, advancing 25 kilometers. Airplanes are co-operating in the actions against the retreating enemy.

collector, while the workman gets his 10 per cent deducted from his wages immediately.

"Such a sad aspect of the 'willingness to sacrifice' of those circles who make use of every opportunity to praise their own patriotism, and who would only too willingly drive the people into nationalistic demonstrations. A united front with such people is unbearable for the working classes."

Tonight's West Deutsche Arbeiter Zeitung, the organ of the Communists here, throws a strange light on the origin of the protest strikes in the mines, which it was hitherto believed were made to show the world that the miners backed up their directors. This paper tells how one of these protest strikes had been ordered by the management after the arrest of two high officials, without consultation with the miners or the Workmen's Council.

**SECRETARIES ARE TO MEET**  
GREENSBORO, N. C., Feb. 7 (By The Associated Press).—The semiannual meeting of the North and South Carolina commercial secretaries will be held at Charlotte Feb. 16 and 17, according to C. W. Roberts, general secretary of the Greensboro Chamber of Commerce and chairman of the convention program. Stacey W. Wade, state insurance commissioner, will be one of the principal speakers.

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Large size flour boxes, enameled in white, 25-pound capacity, priced \$2.50.

Square cake chests, fitted with two compartments, in 11 x 11-inch size, \$2.25.

Cake closets, in the large size with two shelves, moderately priced, \$2.95.

**Kitchen Tables, Porcelain Top, \$6.95**

Very attractive kitchen tables, the enamel even and smooth and therefore very easy to clean. The top measures 25 x 40 inches. \$6.95.

Kitchen chairs with bow backs, in sturdy construction, are priced at \$2.75 each.

Convenient kitchen stools, finished in white enamel, are moderately priced \$2.45.

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## REFORESTATION POLICY URGED

Washington May Lose Timber Otherwise, Says Expert

SEATTLE, Wash., Jan. 30 (Special Correspondence).—"Within 35 years the forests of western Washington will be destroyed unless a plan of co-operative reforestation is adopted," says Hugo Winkenwerder, dean of the college of forestry of the University of Washington.

"One hundred sixty thousand acres of timberland are being logged off annually, of which only 15,000 acres are being turned into farm land, and probably 60 per cent of the land can never be used for agriculture."

"Hundreds of our cities and towns are dependent upon the annual cut of timber from our forests. In 1915—the last year for which statistics were available—54 per cent of the wage earners of the State were engaged in the process of placing lumber on the market."

"We do not want to follow the example of Michigan, where hundreds of towns have deserted because of the destruction of the lumber industry and because the State had not met the problem of reforestation."

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## THE PAGE OF THE SEVEN ARTS

## New York's Avalanche of Art

Special from Monitor Bureau

NO ACTIVITY, unless it be that of the moving pictures, can compare with the phenomenal flood of paintings, drawings, etchings, sculpture, arts and crafts that appear in endless succession in the New York galleries in this year of grace. Thirty exhibitions a week for a season of 30 weeks is probably no exaggeration. It may be understanding the facts of the case. And when June should logically wind up things artistic, the summer season in town as well as in all parts of the country starts up. And then there is a steady procession of objects d'art, books, collections of every description that pass through the auction rooms in bewildering variety. There are art galleries in the department stores and hotels; new co-operative societies are forming for mutual comfort and protection; the new branches of art museums are crowded; their lecture courses cannot accommodate the throngs of eager learners. They say that the art world in Paris is at a low ebb and that there is not much activity in the other European centers, which seems quite likely since most of the artists are in America or sending their work here.

## Jane Peterson

Jane Peterson has brought back a set of sketches made on her travels in Italy and Czechoslovakia, which are now being shown at the Hill Galleries. Her technique, evolved doubtless to suit the needs of traveling and sketching en route, is a heavy impasto of guache which has much the appearance of oil paint but still preserves the easy swing of water color. A resultant graininess of tonality however accompanies this method, although under her skillful handling it is capable of yielding strong color effects. She has a romantic flair for quaint old-world effects of architecture and scenes that are picturesque. The Prague numbers are perhaps the most attractive on the list, old streets and ancient palaces giving Miss Peterson ample opportunity for her command of broad masses of light and color. Vicenza, Grasse, San Remo, and Alassio are more of her broad sites for decorative comment. She is particularly apt in peopling these scenes with groups of animated figures, the bathers at Alassio being particularly good. In the spirit of summer relaxation, her stay in Venice, that Mecca and Waterloo of so many artists, netted her little more than the average painter who attempts her architectural and atmospheric glories. Venice is a city of revelation, and the quietude of the Adriatic sea, for the artist of royal lineage, once was she won by an Englishman by the name of Turner, once her heart fluttered at the endearments of an American etcher. But otherwise—well, Miss Peterson may rest happily on her other laurels.

## Armin Hansen's Marbles

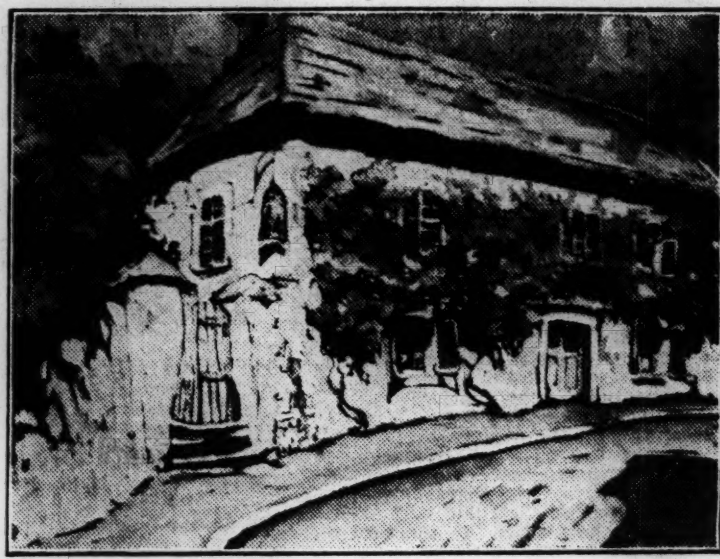
Armin Hansen comes from California with some spirited sea pieces, now on exhibition at the Hill Galleries. He chose the seacoast near Monterey as the scene of action. The fishermen who ply their trade in the up-to-date motorboat make capital material for spirited paintings whether they be seen in "close ups" or in close formation as they tow the watery main. "Salmon Trawlers" is very dramatic, with a deep blue sea such as Winslow Homer delighted in. Two large seascapes, one of a thundering, squally day when the water turns so ominously gray-green that the whitecaps gleam with an unearthly whiteness, the other with scudding waves under storm conditions of a soft and even grayness, are Mr. Hansen's pieces of resistance. In each the fleet of motorboats are fighting the elements for all they are worth; in each the painter has produced "big" pictures in the sense of desire, color and human interest. "Monterey Fishers" is in restful contrast, a port scene with Californian sunshine overlaid.

At the Arlington Galleries George Oberteuffer and his wife, H. Amard Oberteuffer are holding a joint exhibition of their own paintings and attractive paintings, done for the most part in France. They are both painters in the best sense of the word, with a keen appreciation of the pictorial within the bounds of good taste and at the prompting of genuine enthusiasm. The exhibition breathes a freshness of thought and achievement worthy of more extended comment. Mr. Oberteuffer is a landscapist who sees a happy, smiling nature and the valley of the "Andelys" with its winding river and thick groves, little islands and enclosing hills are recorded in several canvases which are the type of French in subject yet quite cosmopolitan in treatment. Several landscapes done on this side of the water show him equally at home along the rivers of Delaware and Wisconsin. Mrs. Oberteuffer is a Frenchwoman who is a distinguished painter of still-life. She uses pastel as well as the medium of oil-paint and achieves remarkably fine arrangements of flowers and other drawing-room incidentals. Her values are truthful, her color harmonies attractive. She readily achieves the texture of each object, be it the transparent glass bowl or the highly glazed vase, the delicate tanness of the rose or the shadowy background, for she is always the thorough craftsman.

The Braus Galleries are showing a group of paintings by Edward H. Potthast, which deals with the delights of the bathing beaches in midsummer sunshine. Mr. Potthast, who is a National Academician, makes a specialty of such animated scenes, except for certain periods when he goes north

to the solitudes of Canadian Rockies, of which excursions there are a few painted souvenirs added for cool contrast. Young America goes dashing into the waves or plays about the shallows in these pictures. Again the sands with their gay-colored umbrellas come in for pictorial scrutiny. It is an exhibition of familiar themes in rather more than usual exuberance of spirits. James G. Tyler has chosen the gallery of the Ton-Ying Company for his exhibition of "ship, sea, and shore" pictures, perhaps because the lovely Oriental jades and porcelains at this Fifth Avenue establishment had something of the romance of the high seas that he brings out in his work. Although such historical vessels as the Santa Maria, the Mayflower, and the Constitution appear in his paintings, they are of an imaginative nature and stress the picturesque.

The artists' galleries are again full up with group shows. This time the group called "The Thirteen"—with some enterprising radicals in the midst—fills one room. In another Mrs. Albert



"Scola-Kutna Hora," From Painting by Jane Peterson

G. Milbank, Mrs. Theron R. Strong, and Mary O. Bowditch display their paintings and sculpture, while in the third, J. Lars Hoftrup, Leander Leitner, Isabel Cohen, E. S. Hergeshelmer, Jonas Lie, Dean Korach, and William F. Kline share the hanging space. Mr. Lie is familiar to all gallery-trotters for his fine seascapes; Mr. Hoftrup, something of a new comer to the New York galleries, having already proven himself a watercolorist of exceptional merit, furnishes the conviction of his unusual talent by several large and stirring canvases, where all the freshness and poetry of his lighter work are further exemplified.

RALPH FLINT.

## "Java Head"

New York, Feb. 4

Special Correspondence

PARAMOUNT'S picture version of "Java Head," the novel by Joseph Hergeshelmer, came to the Rivoli Theater this week, with Leatrice Joy and Albert Roscoe in the leading rôles. The producers have succeeded in making the picture as interesting as was the book, and George Melford has done good work with the direction. There are two reasons for the fidelity with which this book has been transferred to the screen. Many of the exterior scenes were taken in Salem, where the scenes of the book were laid, and the author, Mr. Hergeshelmer, is said to have given the production his personal attention when it was being made at the Paramount Long Island studios. Many of the finer points of the book, which would have been lost through careless direction, have been preserved by care.

It is the romantic story of old clipper ship days in Salem, when men were masters of their own ships at an age when they are now in school. It tells of the feud between two shipowners in Salem, and of how their quarrel interfered in the happiness of their two children, Gerrit Ammidon and Nellie Vollar. When the men decide that they will be friends, it is too late, for young Ammidon has already married a Chinese, a beautiful Manchu princess. There has been no more striking scene in any recent picture than when the ship bringing the Chinese bride nears the Salem docks. Taou Yuen, in her cabin, tries to practice the strange Western custom of greeting by shaking hands. On the dock are assembled all the villagers of Salem eager to greet the young shipmaster, home from his first voyage, with no knowledge of the alien bride. The entrance of the Manchu lady of high birth to the little Puritan town is dramatic in the extreme. It was a daring bit of writing, even when used in his novel by Mr. Hergeshelmer, and was an extremely difficult task to picture it convincingly. It is necessary.

Miss Ethel Grow, Contralto

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to remember that in those days there was much more personal contact between the East and the West on account of the "China trade" of the period, than there is now, to believe in the book at all.

We are grateful to the producers for the fact that no attempt has been made to emphasize the points. Taou Yuen was simply, as she was in the book, a Manchu princess, proud of her civilization and of her country. Her husband acted like a human being on all occasions, and displayed no more emotion than any young man would possibly have done under the circumstances. There was dignity in the characters, and dignity in the portraiture of them.

The scenes taken in Salem are worthy of mention. Costumes, conveyances, the dignity of the old houses and streets lend charm to the picture. There were no irritating "flash-backs" to Shanghai every time Taou Yuen is present. And when Nellie Vollar comes down to meet the man she loves, and finds his leading a silk-wadded, tottering little figure on the ship on his arm, she turns and walks quietly home again. We are allowed to guess at her emotion

by her drooping head in the quaint old poke bonnet, her slow steps. Of course, where the book was subtle, there are some places where the picture, forced to present issues baldly, becomes disappointing. Leatrice Joy, although she evidently worked hard to portray the immobility, the stoicism, of the Oriental woman, sometimes forgets that she is playing a Manchu princess of one of the oldest civilizations in the world, and suggests Hollywood more than Shanghai. We do not think that Taou Yuen made quite so many facial contortions as Miss Joy finds necessary. She is better as the picture progresses, however. Albert Roscoe made young Gerrit Ammidon an interesting figure, and excellent work was done by Jacqueline Logan as Nellie Vollar. The best work done by the actors was that of the two fathers, played by George Fawcett and Frederick Stock.

Miss Rubinstein made her first appearance in Chicago as the performer of Mendelssohn's concerto. Considerably beyond the age of the ordinary "prodigy," she is young enough to cause her achievements to be notable indeed, but disappointing. Leatrice Joy, although she evidently worked hard to portray the immobility, the stoicism, of the Oriental woman, sometimes forgets that she is playing a Manchu princess of one of the oldest civilizations in the world, and suggests Hollywood more than Shanghai. We do not think that Taou Yuen made quite so many facial contortions as Miss Joy finds necessary. She is better as the picture progresses, however. Albert Roscoe made young Gerrit Ammidon an interesting figure, and excellent work was done by Jacqueline Logan as Nellie Vollar. The best work done by the actors was that of the two fathers, played by George Fawcett and Frederick Stock.

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## Julia Arthur as Hamlet

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 6.—Presentation of the closet scene from "Hamlet," with Miss Julia Arthur appearing in the title rôle, drew a large audience to Keith's Palace Theater Monday. Although a novelty today, the part of Hamlet has in the past been played by many women, including Charlotte Cushman and Sarah Bernhardt. Miss Arthur as Hamlet presents a picture that is wholly satisfactory. Her voice is more than ordinarily pleasing, but when it comes to the actual playing of the closet scene from Hamlet, that is another matter. No stretch of the imagination allows us to believe for an instant that we are witnessing other than a reading of a scene from Shakespeare by a woman, and as for the fire or inspirational side of the 15-minute scene, it simply is not there. This is in any way intended to suggest that this scene could not be magnificently played by a woman. It could be.

Miss Arthur's supporting company of three is excellent. George Henry Trader has rehearsed the scene excellently well and the stage setting and costumes are all that might be desired.

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## TREASURY WARNS OF STOCK "SHARKS"

Exposes Financial Sharps Who Offer Worthless Stocks and Bonds for Government Paper

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 7 (By The Associated Press)—Persistent and increasing efforts on the part of unscrupulous brokers and financial sharpers to gain control or possession of maturing Victory notes and War Savings certificates in exchange for questionable or worthless bonds and stocks has impelled the United States Treasury Department to repeat the warning issued by Secretary Mellon at the first of the year to holders of such Government securities, John A. Prescott, president of the Investment Bankers' Association of America, said here yesterday.

"In addition the department has strongly indorsed the action of the Investment Bankers' Association of America, which recently adopted a resolution prohibiting its members from conducting campaigns for the trading out of Liberty bonds, Victory notes and War Savings certificates into other securities," added Mr. Prescott, who received today the Government's indorsement and approval of the association's action.

Mr. Prescott asserts that the present redemption of Victory notes and War Savings certificates, amounting in the first case to a total of \$700,000,000, and in the other to the sum of \$625,000,000, lends a fertile field to the activities of such unscrupulous stock promoters.

Mr. Prescott in his warning points out the following simple rules suggested by investment bankers of wide experience as an acid test for investors:

Rule 1—Never permit a salesman to rush you into buying by the argument that the securities will be sold over night.

Rule 2—Take the literature and the salesman's statement and investigate them before you buy.

Rule 3—Confine your investment transactions to investment houses and banks of established reputation and responsibility.

Rule 4—Do not deal with total strangers.

Rule 5—If your commercial or investment banker's recommendation is to let the securities alone, do so.

The Treasury Department states that there are still more than \$200,000,000 of U. S. Victory 4% per cent notes of the Series A, B, C, D, E, and F, which were called for payment on December 15 but have not been presented for payment.

The Treasury Department further announces that it will retire the un-called Victory notes at any time, at 100 and accrued interest, if presented for payment.

## DUTCH COAL MINERS GET A FORETASTE OF DRY LEGISLATION

THE HAGUE, Jan. 16 (Special Correspondence)—The municipality of Hoenbroek, a town in South Limburg, which is the Dutch coal-mine district, on Jan. 11, 1921, issued a decree prohibiting the sale of spirits on the days on which the miners of the neighborhood received their wages.

Unfortunately, little more than a year later, on Feb. 23, 1922, in that same municipal council, a majority was secured annulling the 1921 decree.

As all municipal decrees must receive the approval of the Crown before being enforced, the 1922 decree was referred to The Hague. There, the Crown decided on Dec. 28, 1922, that it must be annulled, as it was contrary to the general welfare that the miners on these pay days should have the opportunity of indulging in liquor freely. This decision is the danger of and the objection to alcohol by the highest state authority is surely a happy omen.

## AUSTRIAN KRONE FLUCTUATES MUCH IN THE YEAR 1922

VIENNA, Jan. 11 (Special Correspondence)—The year 1922 saw tremendous fluctuations in the exchange value of the Austrian krone. At the beginning of January the dollar was worth 5825 kronen, and at the end of December, 70,450 kronen. In August it went as high as 84,000 kronen.

There were three distinct stages in this period. First, the era of the Finance Ministry under Mr. Guertler; then the short and disastrous term of the Ministry under Mr. Segur; and, lastly, the more stable days after the Geneva agreement. During Mr. Guertler's term of office Austria received credits from Great Britain, France, and Italy. Mr. Guertler had a definite and energetic financial policy, but fell because he incurred the hostility of the Social Democrats. Mr. Segur, who followed, was a much weaker Minister, and the krone fell tremendously during his brief regime. Between Aug. 5 and Aug. 26 the dollar rose from 42,500 to 84,000 kronen—practically 100 per cent.

Fortunately for Austria, after Mr.

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Segur had gone, Dr. Seipel, by a well directed and energetic policy in Geneva, secured the financial relief that was so necessary, and since the beginning of September the krone has been fairly stable.

The German mark, too, had many fluctuations during 1922. In July it stood at 79 kronen but later fell rapidly to 8 kronen, recovering only slightly at the end of the year. Most of the foreign moneys dropped some 10 per cent during the last four months of the year. The one exception was the Bulgarian leva, which in December stood at 540 kronen as against 450 kronen in August, when all other foreign moneys had reached their highest point.

## CAROLINA NEGROES VALUE EDUCATION

COLUMBIA, S. C., Feb. 6 (By The Associated Press)—The Negroes of South Carolina are in complete sympathy with all efforts to furnish better educational facilities, according to a statement made here by J. B. Felton, state supervisor of colored schools. Within the last two years and a half, he said, approximately \$500,000 has been spent in South Carolina in building colored schools, and about 100 new schools have been added to the list.

"Last year," Mr. Felton observed, "the legislature appropriated \$15,000 for the colored schools, which was more than matched by \$28,038 raised by the Negroes interested in 548 schools."

"The majority of the citizenship of South Carolina is black. To lift the average intelligence, we must lift the black man as well as the white man. Education for all the people is the only solution to the State's problems."

## MAIL DIFFICULTIES OF THE FAR NORTH

PEACE RIVER, Alta., Feb. 1 (Special Correspondence)—Louis Bourassa, who recently arrived with the mail from Ft. Vermilion, declares that he experienced the most difficult trips in his five years of service on the northern trail.

For 50 miles north of Battle River the ice is piled along the river banks to a height of 12 feet and in many places it reached 25 feet, making it impossible to get off the river once the trip had been commenced. In addition, the river ice lies in windrows crosswise of the stream, making travel all but impossible in some places, and four miles was the extent of one day's travel.

## RAILROAD LINES PLANNED IN JAPAN

TOKYO, Jan. 15—The Government has framed a scheme for the construction of new railway lines with a view to improving the transportation system throughout the country. The plan includes the construction of 28 new lines with a total length of 842 miles, the lines traversing 31 prefectures. The cost of construction is estimated at 170,000,000 yen.

## INVENTIONS AID CLAY INDUSTRIES

SEATTLE, Wash., Feb. 2 (Special Correspondence)—Two inventions perfected in the ceramics laboratory of the University of Washington have made possible important investigations in the clay industries, according to Prof. C. W. Harris.

A mercury volumeter, devised by Ernest F. Goodner, is said to be the most simple and convenient instrument for measuring the volumes of clay samples.

A new cone-fusion furnace is used in making tests of clay samples for the pottery and brick industries of the State.

## LOWER CALIFORNIA RAIL LINE TO BE BUILT

MEXICALI, L. C., Jan. 30 (Special Correspondence)—Construction soon will be started of the railroad which is to extend from the eastern coast of Lower California between Mexicali and the bay of San Felipe, providing a gateway for the Grand Valley of Mexico as well as the lower part of the Imperial Valley, and establishing a shorter route to the Pacific Mexican ports.

President Oregon of Mexico has authorized the use of Government funds for building the new line.

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## The Library

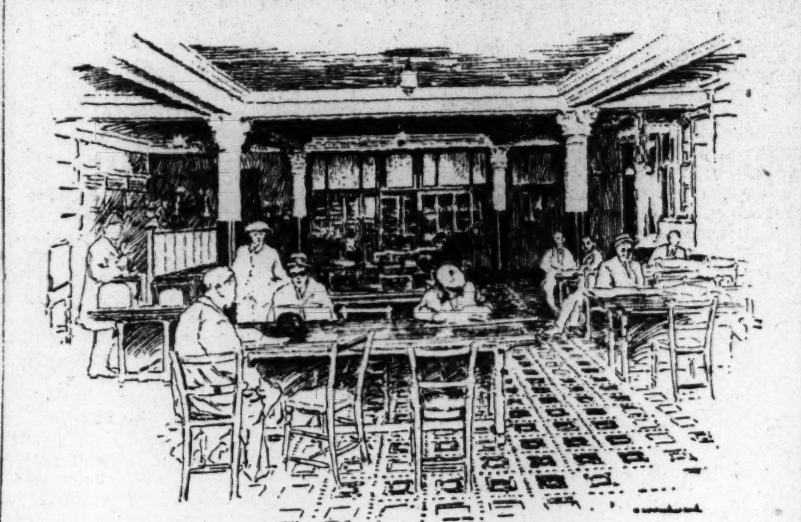
Two Important Commercial Libraries in England

A GOOD name is rather to be chosen than great riches and loving favor rather than silver and gold" is one of the mottoes lettered on the walls of the great hall in the Manchester Royal Exchange, where buyers and sellers from all the Lancashire cotton towns meet. Another quotation equally appropriate is, "Who seeks eternal treasure must use no guile in weight or measure."

Along the sides of the hall are great pillars, lettered A B C D, etc. These letters mark meeting-points for groups of men who wish to discuss a particular business problem. "Meet me at A in the exchange," a member will say to someone with whom he wishes to transact business, and so it happens on busy days that the

mercantile law, banking, advertising, accounting, office methods, insurance, business organization, tariff, salesmanship, transportation, raw materials, and the commercial aspects of the textile and engineering industries. The library has an exceptionally good collection of trade catalogues. There are maps and atlases covering the trade routes of the world and a large number of railway pathfinders. The directory collection contains city directories of the United Kingdom, and of most of the large cities of the world.

Government Publications  
The library recognizes the importance of Government publications as an aid to business, and these pam-



Liverpool Commercial Reference Library

phlets which have to do with commercial interests are received as soon as they are issued. Certain of these publications are kept in a box marked as follows:

"H. M. Stationery Office"  
37 Peter St., Manchester.  
"The matter contained in these official publications is written by persons possessing the highest qualifications. It is published for the public good and for the furtherance of national trade. Free delivery by messenger within reasonable radius of Town Hall. Phone City 9383."

The reports and year-books issued by chambers of commerce in all parts of the world are also optimistic. The collection dealing with the United Kingdom provides information not easily obtainable elsewhere, on the industries of the more important business centers of England, Ireland, and Scotland.

Demand for Code Books  
"One of the most frequently used sections of the library," said the librarian, "is that in which the code books are located. We have, as you see, the Bentley Lieber's five letter, Western Union, and A B C codes."

"The clipping file," said the librarian, "is an outstanding feature of the library. In business it is the latest information which is generally required, and as a rule, this is to be found only in current papers and periodicals. The clippings are mounted and filed in manila folders which have in one corner the number given to the subject in the catalogue."

A special feature of the library is the "bulletin book lists" issued from time to time, which contain titles of colonial directories, telegraph codes, books on advertising, foreign directories, books on scientific management, on cost accounting, on accounting, on office organization and on banks and banking.

Liverpool's Commercial Library  
Thirty-two miles distant, in Liverpool, England's second largest seaport, is a commercial library of importance equal to that of the one in Manchester. When this library was

"Most People Have a Hobby"

Ours is to assist your furnace or heating plant to perform efficiently and in so doing render you complete satisfaction. Our coal is of superior quality, our service is of the best.

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opened in August, 1917, Lord Parkmoor, who delivered the dedicatory address, said: "I look upon this library as doing the liaison work between research on one side and practical business work on the other. This library is not a school of commerce, but it is a place where people skilled in commerce may go to obtain information which they may want in their business."

The library is housed in the basement of the Liverpool Exchange. An unusual feature of library advertising is furnished in connection with the periodical collection in the form of a carefully compiled index to the principal contents of current periodicals.

The "Handbook" published by this library is the best of its kind the writer has seen. It gives a comprehensive index of subjects covered by the collection, under more than 900 headings.

Following this is a classified catalog of the books in the library and of the directories, British, foreign, mercantile and general, and a list of the commercial periodicals, Chamber of Commerce reports, bulletins, etc., as well as the maps belonging to the library. Statistics of the books consulted in the Liverpool Commercial Reference Library during the month of July, 1922, show the general lines along which information is sought:

Shelf books consulted ..... 4,351  
Directories ..... 91  
Atlases ..... 6,741  
Total number of volumes ..... 11,183  
Periodicals ..... 8,541  
Parliamentary papers ..... 86  
Maps ..... 167  
Newspapers ..... 3,539  
25,916

These two libraries are models of their kind and are saving thousands of dollars' worth of time for the business men of Manchester and Liverpool.

## WINNIPEG BUILDERS NEGOTIATING WAGES

WINNIPEG, Man., Feb. 4 (Special Correspondence)—Employers and trade unions in Winnipeg, in order to avoid delay when the building season opens, have commenced negotiations on the fixing of the wage scales and working conditions thus early in the year, and it seems that they will satisfactorily accomplish their purpose. In previous years it has been the custom to start the negotiations in the spring, and in the event of disagreements, there have been delays in the commencement of work. But the early start of negotiations this year is expected to eliminate any such inconveniences.

## TUCSON TO BUILD NEW HIGH SCHOOL

TUCSON, Ariz., Feb. 1 (Special Correspondence)—To meet the congestion in the Tucson schools which has been a problem for the last three years, the building of a new high school to cost \$750,000 will be started some time in March, after bids for the construction have been considered by the Board of Education.

The building, which will have three stories, has an auditorium in the center with a seating capacity of 1500. Among other features is to be a cafeteria which will be ideally located, and a specially constructed band and music room.

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## KANSAS CITY WOULD BE MODEL IN ZONING RULES FOR NATION

Proposed Ordinance Classifies Every Vacant Lot in City Under One of Seven Designations

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 3 (Special Correspondence)—Kansas City is going to be a model for cities of the United States so far as zoning goes if a tentative draft of a zoning ordinance that has been prepared by the city plan commission is passed. There will be public hearings on the ordinance but the commission, composed of some of the civic leaders of the city, appears to be regarded generally as building wisely.

The plan divides Kansas City into three general classifications, residence, business, and industrial. Every lot in the city comes under one of the classifications. They are subdivided into seven "use" districts, namely: dwelling house, apartment house, retail business, light manufacturing, industrial, unrestricted, special.

In dwelling house districts only dwelling houses and their accessory buildings may be constructed, and the dwelling houses cannot be erected for more than two families.

In the apartment house districts all business, light manufacturing, and industries and nuisances are prohibited, but all kinds of residence buildings are permitted.

In a business district such busi-

nesses as are found in the downtown district and neighboring business centers are permitted, provided they are not offensive because of odor, smoke, dust, gas, or noise.

Light manufacturing districts are adjacent to the central business district. They are to be given over to such industries as the manufacture of tin ware, wire or wood products, ice cream, or any other form of light manufacturing where not more than five horsepower is employed in the operation of any one machine.

The industrial districts include practically all the areas now devoted to industrial purposes and provide large room for expansion. Any use permitted in a dwelling, apartment house, business or light manufacturing district will be permitted in the industrial districts.

The unrestricted districts allow for industries such as smelters, chemical plants, or plants for the manufacture of explosives, that would be detrimental even to the industrial districts.

The ordinance does not affect existing uses of property, and is not retroactive. It is built for the future, the immediate future, and Kansas City hopes to find itself in a few years a model of city zoning.

## KANSAS CITY HAS WOMEN'S SHOW

Event Reveals Large Part They Take in Business

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 2 (Special Correspondence)—These are the women's days and the women's times in Kansas City, following a women's show here recently that showed to the city just how great a part women play in Kansas City's business life.

The show was strictly a woman's affair, organized and planned by women, but it was novel in every sense. Men were among its most enthusiastic attendants, and many queries were received from women's organizations in other cities about the possibility of their giving a similar affair.

The show was planned by the Women's Commercial Club. Booths showing the activities of Kansas City women, revealed that they are engaged in such diversified occupations as managing the women's department of a \$100,000,000 bank, acting as purchasing agents, managing offices, selling life insurance, running "smart shops," managing garages, managing restaurants, operating switchboards, managing printing offices, and making mops.

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## CORNELL LOSES GOOD MATERIAL

Track Hopes Lie in the Development of New Men—J. F. Moakley Coaching

ITHACA, N. Y., Feb. 7 (Special).—As soon as midyear examinations are over, the Cornell University track squad will turn out in full force to begin intensive work for the winter campaign, now close at hand. Upward of 75 varsity men have been engaged in more or less irregular practice during January, on the board track on Schoellkopf Field, and vaulters, jumpers or hurdlers in the baseball cage. It is anticipated that at least 100 men will be out for varsity track this winter with a serious hope of making the team, and a great many more will enroll from time to time to lay the foundation of a future track career.

The indoor schedule is an attractive one, and at the same time one of the most difficult in some ways. On Feb. 24 Cornell will meet Harvard and Dartmouth in a triangular meet at Boston; March 10 the Ithacans will send a big team to the indoor intercollegiate in New York; on March 24 they will go to Ann Arbor, Mich., to meet the University of Michigan in the annual dual indoor meet, and on March 31 Dartmouth will come to Ithaca for an indoor meet in the new drill hall, the first indoor meet in history between the two institutions, further evidence of the good friendship and close ties between the two teams that have developed in recent years.

The outlook is none too encouraging, unless there should be some unusual progress on the part of the newer men, as Cornell has lost heavily in track material this year, including E. E. and N. P. Brown, both graduated last June; C. C. Carter, half-mile and 1000 yard man, also a graduate; W. S. Lathrop, high jumper, another graduate; C. F. John, quarter-mile, graduated; D. S. Kimball, 24, star hurdler, who recently withdrew from college, and J. P. Stack, 25, star high jumper, who was unable to compete at the close of his college year last June. F. W. Waterman, 24, another star sprinter, ineligible last season for scholastic reasons, will likely find himself in the same position this year. At this stage of the season Cornell seems to have some strength in the sprints, little in the shorter runs or two mile, one first-rate performer in the mile, hurdlers of only fair ability, and reasonable strength in the high jump, pole vault and shotput.

In the sprints the outstanding figure is Capt. F. K. Lovejoy, 23, who last winter equalled the world's record in the 70-yard dash indoors, in the meet with Michigan, and who finished second in the 100-yard dash and third in the 220-yard dash in the intercollegiate championship games. E. D. Niles, 24, who as a sophomore did fair work last winter and spring; F. I. Righter, 23, a dependable but not brilliant sprinter and quarter-mile runner; and G. D. Crozier, 24, are the other likely sprint entries.

In the 440-yard dash and the one-mile relay the most likely men are Righter, A. B. Coykendall, 25, and Crozier, with Captain Lovejoy, a likely runner in the one-mile relay. The loss of Carl John, 22, who graduated, leaves the Ithacans without a quarter-mile runner who proved his class in competition. Coykendall, a Phillips Andover Academy product, was the fastest of the freshman quarter-milers last season, and gives much promise of a big season. He lacks seasoning and experience. Crozier is not brilliant, but he, too, may develop unexpectedly.

In the half-mile run no men of first-rate ability are out, the best available entrants appearing to be A. Rauch, 24, a dependable but not dashing performer; F. P. Bernard, 24, and Conrad. Bernard seems to be the best prospect.

In meets where the 600 and 1000-yard dashes are run, Crozier, Righter and Coykendall will probably run the 600 and Bernard, Rauch and possibly J. P. Glick, 25, a promising sophomore, the 1000-yard run.

Glick, however, may be saved for the mile, where he promises to give fairly satisfactory support to E. B. Kirby, 24, one of the few high-class runners of the squad. Kirby gave L. M. Shields, the Pennsylvania State college star, a tight run of it in the Cornell-Pennsylvania State dual meet here last winter; at the inter-collegiate in Cambridge in the spring he finished in third place. With a year's maturity and experience he is expected to be a more dangerous competitor this year. A. E. Smith, 23, is also likely to run in the mile.

The star two-milers, who played so prominent a part in Cornell's cross-country and track strength in recent years, the two Browns and Carter, are gone, and no one has come forward to fill their places. The best men in sight are H. V. Bonnal, 23, G. C. Williams, 24, H. G. Smith, 24 and J. Vandervoort, Jr., 23, all of last year's cross-country team, typical hurdlers, but lacking the speed of a first rate two-miler.

Kimball's withdrawal from college places the brunt of the hurdle burden on A. B. Treman, 23 and H. N. Stone, 24, both fairly effective men. Stone placed fifth in the 220-low hurdles at the last intercollegiate, but he is not a natural hurdler. Treman has possibilities, his great weakness lies in knocking over a hurdle and becoming disqualified. H. D. Kneen, 25, last year's best freshman hurdler, is a fair prospect.

At least one leading performer is out for the high jump, P. B. Nichols, 25, who cleared 5 ft. 6 in. last winter and spring. N. H. Stone, 24, G. Bradley, and F. J. Novotny, both of the class of 1925, with a record of 5 ft. 10 in. are the other likely competitors.

In the broad jump Coach Moakley has Nichols, Stone, Novotny, and J. S. Eberman, 25, none of whom have shown any extraordinary ability.

E. V. Gouinlock, 23, who tied for second place in the pole vault at the last intercollegiate meet, clearing 12 ft. 6 in., is clearly the leader in this event. R. Stevens, 24, who is good for 12 ft. and R. V. Bonetecou, 23, a sophomore, who did a little better than 11 ft. last year are the other prospects.

The principal weight events for the winter meet are the shotput and 35-



Scottish and French Players in Tussle for the Ball After a Line Out

pound weight event. Several of Coach Moakley's shotputters will average about 40 ft., including H. L. Ebersole, 23, R. H. Mott-Smith, 24, G. N. Goodnow, 24, W. W. Bowen, 25, and D. Wolowitz, 25. Bowen, Mott-Smith, and G. L. Weisenburger, 25 will represent Cornell in the heavier weight event.

## ANDOVER MEETS RIVAL SATURDAY

Exeter Is Favored to Win Annual Hockey Game

ANDOVER, Mass., Feb. 7 (Special).—The eighth annual hockey game between Phillips Andover Academy and Phillips Exeter Academy will be played on the Plympton Playing Fields at Exeter next Saturday afternoon. Exeter, due to her wonderful record this year, is a top-heavy favorite, while Andover, with a poor season, bases her sole hopes on the breaks of the game.

The series started in 1915, and since then Exeter has won four to Andover's three, one being a tie. Exeter won the first three games before Andover won its first and then beat the Blue again. With the score of the series 3 to 1 against her, Andover tied Exeter in 1919 and then won both games in 1920 and 1921, shutting out her rival, 4 to 0 and 3 to 0, respectively.

The Andover sextet has completed one of the worst seasons of its career this year. Only two games have been won out of the eight played. At the very outset of the season the Harvard second team took the Blue into camp, defeating them, 2 to 1, in an extra period contest. The team played very well, but the breaks of the game were in favor of the Crimson. Stone School was easily defeated in the second contest by a score of 4 to 0, the result never being in doubt at any moment. The Blue met its second defeat at the hands of Newton High, being shut out, 3 to 0. Cambridge Latin was defeated in the next contest by a score of 2 to 1. The team played their best game in the contest. Andover defeated by the powerful Harvard freshman team, 3 to 0. The Blue held the Crimson yearlings well in deck, allowing them only one goal until the last minute of play, when Martin broke through the team's defense for two tallies. The powerful Melrose sextet had little trouble in shutting out the Blue, 2 to 0, due to superior teamwork in the sixth game of the season. The final preliminary season game was played with Yale freshmen at New Haven last Saturday, and resulted in a disastrous defeat for Andover, the score being 6 to 0.

The team selected by Coach George Temple, P. A. 19, the former Huntington School star, to face Exeter consists of Capt. W. P. Ellison, 23 of Newton, right defense; J. N. Falling, 23 of East Orange, N. J., center; R. C. Knight of Melrose, left wing; R. Rodgers, 24 of West Newton, right wing; S. S. Quarrier, 23 of Short Hills, N. J., left defense; and J. A. Prior of Medford, goal. The substitutes consist of the following: G. C. Holbrook, 24 of Red Bank, N. J., left wing; C. Watson, 30, 24 of Philadelphia, Pa., right defense; T. G. Bremen, 24 of Brookline, right wing; A. W. Richardson, 24 of Charles River; and W. Brown, 23 of Berlin, N. H., left defense.

The Exeter sextet has enjoyed probably the most successful season since hockey became a sport in the institution. The Red have played and won five games this season, picking up 52 goals to their opponents' 3. The first team to be beaten by Exeter was Stone School, which was overwhelmed 3 to 0. Portland High was completely buried under the Exeter attack by a score of 32 to 0, which is supposed to be a record score in hockey. Westbrook Seminary gave the Exonians a close call, losing 3 to 2. The Newton sextet, which had previously defeated Andover, was beaten by a score of 2 to 1, and Massachusetts Institute of Technology were downed 9 to 2.

When one compares the records of the two schools, Exeter looks like a heavy favorite to win but just like all Exeter-Andover contests the winner score of 2 to 1, and Massachusetts Institute of Technology were downed 9 to 2. The main fault to find with the Andover team is the lack of teamwork and co-ordination. It is a safe statement to make that if the Blue team is determined to play together Exeter will have their hands full to win.

## Scots Rugby Players Too Good for France

Last Minute Changes Handicap the Visiting Team

EDINBURGH, Scotland, Jan. 26 (Special Correspondence).—As already cabled to The Christian Science Monitor, Scotland had an easy win over France in the International Rugby match at Edinburgh. The Frenchmen who had to make two changes on the side chosen, one at halfback and the other forward, gave a very poor display. They defended ably, and in plucky fashion, and thereby prevented the Scottish score mounting to high proportions, but as an attacking force they were of very little account, and it may be said that their great runner and scorer, A. Jauregui, that never in the game did he have a chance of distinguishing himself as an offensive player.

The Frenchmen found the Scottish play too robust for them. They performed most disappointingly, even making all allowances. Nor did the Scots give an impressive display, and had they been a sound side, with each division working harmoniously with the other, they would have scored more freely than four times. With a strong wind behind them in the first half, they had a lead of but one goal. E. McLaren, Royal High School, Edinburgh, was the try-getter, and D. Drysdale, Heriots, Edinburgh, kicked the goal.

In the second half, W. E. Bryce, Selkirk, and J. R. Lawrie, Melrose, Edinburgh University, got further tries, and D. Drysdale got another goal. The only score obtained by the Frenchmen was from a drop after a mark by A. Moureu, one of the forwards, a fine effort from far out.

J. M. Bannerman, Glasgow High School, and J. R. Lawrie, Melrose, were the best of the Scottish pack. W. E. Bryce and S. B. McQueen were not happy together at halfback as in the trial games. The forwards did not put out the ball as cleanly as they might have done, and the scrum worker was often puzzled by opponents in his efforts to get the ball. The three-quarters did many things, but there was a lot about their play that was indifferent. A. L. Gracie, Harlequins, playing as usual in brilliantly erratic fashion, and not making the best of matters for his wing man, E. H. Liddell, who did some grand running. The other pair, E. McLaren and A. C. Wallace, did well without being brilliant, and D. Drysdale was an efficient fullback in his first international.

## COLUMBIA ATHLETICS IN FULL SWING AGAIN

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 7.—With the new term starting today, athletics at Columbia University are again in full swing, and the Morningside mentors are providing intensive workouts in order that their respective teams may be ready for an exceptionally busy week of competition. Friday the hockey team will meet Cornell University at Ithaca, and on the following day will journey to Clinton, N. Y., for an encounter with Hamilton College. The swimming and water polo teams will also be busy on this same Saturday in a set of dual matches with the United States Military Academy at West Point. Monday, Feb. 12, is alumni day at Columbia, and will be celebrated with some particularly important events in the local gymnasium. The annual fencing match with the University of Pennsylvania will take place in the afternoon. There will also be a wrestling competition with one of the leading eastern colleges, probably Yale. The special event of the evening will be the game scheduled between the Yale and Columbia basketball quintets. Although the Blue and White has had rather a lean year in athletics thus far this season, optimism is manifest among the coaches in every field except that of water sports. The swimming team, already the weakest turned out at Morningside in a period of a decade or more, has lost two of its most dependable performers because of failure to pass in their studies, while a third must remain out of the water for a month. The men thus made ineligible for competition are C. M. Lange, 24, P. J. Wacker, 25, and A. A. Rothschild, 23. Wacker and Lange were both distance swimmers, and there is nobody left who can fill in for them in the 440-yard event, while the absence of Wacker and Rothschild from the relay quartet will seriously weaken that

department. It is quite probable that the freshman aggregation will be taken to West Point to supplement the varsity, since the freshman ineligibility rule does not apply to Government institutions. In that event the Blue and White will have more than an even chance of winning, since the freshman team is unusually good this year, and will almost certainly win the freshman relay at the coming intercollegiate. W. D. Wright can be depended upon to take the 50 yards and the century, while Harold Solomon should run him a close second.

## MINNESOTA HAS BRIGHT OUTLOOK

Swimmers Meet Wisconsin Team on Saturday

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Feb. 7 (Special).—The University of Minnesota swimmers will take on the University of Wisconsin mermen here Saturday in the fourth meet of the present season for the locals. Last Friday Minnesota won from the University of Chicago by the one-sided score of 50 to 18.

The Minnesota team, champions of the Intercollegiate Conference Athletic Association, are looking forward to another successful season this year, with prospects bright for the second "Big Ten" title, in the face of one of the most strenuous schedules in recent years.

Coach Nels Thorpe is working in daily practice programs with what he considers about the best material he ever had at his command, and what is considered as promising a squad of swimmers as ever worked together under the Gopher banner. Eight letter men are out this winter to help make up a team which includes four other last year men and eight or ten promising green candidates. Seven dash men, three distance swimmers, three divers, three plungers, three breaststroke and three backstroke swimmers make up the list of available material for the 1923 team, showing how well equipped and how evenly balanced it is in every branch of the sport. Two national champions and two Conference champions are members of the Maroon and Gold aggregation this year.

One of the ablest swimmers on which Gopher hopes will be pinned is Capt. M. N. Lanpher, 24, distance swimmer, who last year won the national 440-yard event, the national and central junior 220-yard events, and who holds the Northwestern 220-yard record. He was in the 220 and 100-yard events in the dual meets last year. Also with the team this year is former Captain J. C. Day, 24, Conference 150-yard backstroke champion and the best dash man the Gophers possess. J. I. Farley, 25, the national champion in the 200-yard breaststroke, is another letter man who will be seen in action this season for Minnesota, as will also H. C. Dinmore, 23, who placed in the breaststroke event in the Conference meet last year.

Other letter men back are H. M. Hill, 23, and A. M. Gray, 23, 440 and 100-yard dash and relay men. The former placed last year in the Conference relay event, and the latter in the 100-yard race. Another consistent winner last year in the dual meets was D. G. Brunner, 24, who also placed in the Conference meet in diving. F. H. Grose, 24, the last letter man, is a dash swimmer.

John Prins, 25, diver, Francis Collins, 25, dash man, and C. E. Johnson, 25, also dash, were with the team last year, and are back and in line for their first letters this season. The latter may not be able to join the squad until too late for the dual meets.

Among the new men, the most promising at the present time, and those to whom Coach Thorpe looks as first team substitutes are: H. H. Bant, 25, a versatile swimmer who can give a good account of himself in the 100, 220-yard, backstroke and relay events; L. S. Wallis, 25, a backstroke swimmer; H. W. Nutting

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Facilities of electric range plus every advantage of fireless cooker at less cost than oil stoves. New Invention Revolutionizes Cooking. Bakes, roasts, boils, steams, fries, toasts. Seeds no watching, thus electrically, automatically. Attaches to electric range. Write for FREE Home Science Cook Book. 30-day FREE trial offer and direct factory prices.

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25, a plunger, and H. E. Bird, 25, diving. The coach may be forced to rely upon Nutting for a good portion of the plunging work this season if two plungers with the team last year, and at present ineligible, are not able to open the season with the regular team. This is the only department in which the Maroon and Gold nations seem to fall a bit shy. Two distance swimmers, G. M. Sullivan, 26 and E. L. Ludvigsen, 25, as well as F. D. Beaseen, 26 and H. S. Craig, 25, make up the balance of the substitute team.

Coach Thorpe is looking for another first-place team and feels sure that his men will finish second, or at least third. His work with the two previous teams he has handled since coming to Minnesota justifies his prophesy. Previous to the winter of 1920-21 he was swimming coach at the St. Paul Athletic Club, and prior to that instructor at the St. Paul Y. M. C. A. and the Detroit Y. M. C. A., where he went first upon his arrival in this country eight years ago from Denmark. The remainder of the schedule follows:

Feb. 16—University of Wisconsin at Minneapolis. 24—Northwestern University at Evanston.  
March 8—University of Iowa at Minneapolis. 15 and 16—Intercollegiate Conference Athletic Association meet at Chicago.

## Staff Wants Race for World's Title

ST. PAUL, Minn., Feb. 7.—Followers of speed skating are today expressing the hope that arrangements which have started last night to match Arthur Staff, professional champion of the United States, against Oscar Mathiesen of Norway, world's champion, in a series of races for that title, will be successfully completed. Staff made a splendid showing in the championship relay at the University of Minnesota, captured the second game, and had a long lead in the third. The Princeton veteran continued his vigorous play, however, and wearing down his antagonist, took the game and match. J. M. Denison, another semifinalist in the individual tourney, also had a difficult time in winning from Geoffrey Taylor. The summary:

R. C. Rand, Harvard Club, defeated O. S. Greene, Princeton Club, 15-5, 11-15, 17-18, 18-15.  
J. M. Denison, Princeton Club, defeated Geoffrey Taylor, Harvard Club, 15-3, 17-18, 18-15.  
Jarvis Cromwell, Princeton Club, defeated Grover O'Neill, Harvard Club, 15-12, 18-15, 15-12.  
J. C. Neely, Princeton Club, defeated W. M. Carson Jr., Harvard Club, 15-12, 18-15, 15-12.  
J. C. McKibbin, Princeton Club, defeated A. M. Hyde, Harvard Club, 15-18, 18-15, 15-12.  
R. L. Farrelly, Princeton Club, defeated J. A. Milholland, Harvard Club, 15-18, 18-15, 15-12.  
G. A. Walker Jr., Princeton Club, defeated Gerald Henderson, Harvard Club, 15-18, 18-15, 15-12.

The D. K. E. Club has only one court, so only four matches were scheduled for play there. The two Greek Letter Club stars, R. H. George

## Princeton Club Is Still Undefeated

Defeats Harvard Club While D. K. E. Wins From Yale Club

METROPOLITAN INTERCLUB SQUASH TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP  
(Class B—Final Round)

Club	W	L	P.C.
Princeton Club	4	0	1.000
D. K. E. Club	1	3	.333
Harvard Club	1	3	.333
Yale Club	0	4	.000

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 7.—Individual balance between all the members of the team, rather than star play by a few, was once more responsible for the victory of the Princeton Club over the Harvard Club, yesterday, in the race for the Class B squash tennis team honors. The score was 6 matches to 1, and this single victory for Harvard came at the head of the list. The other match of the day, between D. K. E. Club and Yale Club, was one-sided also, the former winning four matches in succession, so that the other three, scheduled for today, were abandoned as unnecessary.

R. C. Rand, who was eliminated on Monday from the play for the Class B individual championship, by R. H. George, was the sole winner for Harvard, defeating O. S. Greene, the Princeton leader. Only in the second game, which was won, was Greene at all equal in his play to the Harvard star, who showed that he could handle the Princeton player's sharp and down-draw shots with greater effect than the angle play of George. But every other Princeton player contributed his share to the victory, though several had close battles. J. C. Neely was particularly fortunate in his victory over W. M. Carson Jr., who captured the second game, and had a long lead in the third. The Princeton veteran continued his vigorous play, however, and wearing down his antagonist, took the game and match. J. M. Denison, another semifinalist in the individual tourney, also had a difficult time in winning from Geoffrey Taylor. The summary:

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R. L. Farrelly, Princeton Club, defeated J. A. Milholland, Harvard Club, 15-18, 18-15, 15-12.  
G. A. Walker Jr., Princeton Club, defeated Gerald Henderson, Harvard Club, 15-18, 18-15, 15-12.

The D. K. E. Club has only one court, so only four matches were scheduled for play there. The two Greek Letter Club stars, R. H. George

## Redlands to Enter Penn Relay Carnival

WORLD was expected today that Redlands University of California, would send a relay team to the University of Pennsylvania relay carnival, April 27 and 28. The team probably will compete in the quarter-mile relay on the first day of the meet and the one-mile American college championship relay on the second day.

Entries to date include 19 colleges, 45 preparatory schools, 105 high schools, 45 grammar schools and eight parochial schools. Manager G. W. Orton said indications pointed to a record-breaking entry list of both colleges and schools.

and H. S. Thorne, postponed their matches to the second day, in the hope that they would not be required, as their final match for the Class B championship is due today. This proved all right, as the D. K. E. representatives took their matches in the quarter-mile relay, the victors without a single defeat. D. McK. Blodgett did the best for the losers, his match against W. W. Taylor being close throughout, and requiring extra points in the first game. The summary:

W. W. Taylor, D. K. E. Club, defeated D. McK. Blodgett, Yale Club, 15-14, 15-12.  
G. G. Davidson, D. K. E. Club, defeated S. S. Walker, Yale Club, 15-14, 15-12.  
W. C. Becker, D. K. E. Club, defeated J. M. Smith, Yale Club, 15-9, 15-10.  
E. C. Huntington, D. K. E. Club, defeated G. M. S. Sanderberg Jr., Yale Club, 15-4, 11-15, 15-12.

STANFORD ELECTS CAPTAINS  
STANFORD UNIVERSITY, Cal., Feb. 7 (Special).—L. D. Lacey '23 was elected captain of the Leland Stanford Junior University varsity water polo team yesterday. For three years Lacey has been playing a consistent game on the Stanford water polo team and this year is his third on the varsity. He is a member of Delta Upsilon fraternity. C. E. Peavy has been elected captain of the 1923 varsity baseball team. Peavy plays second base. This is his second year on the team.

MALLON WINS BROOKS TROPHY  
WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Feb. 7.—The Brooks trophy, which is awarded annually at Williams College to the member of the football team whose services are of the greatest value during the season, has been presented to Horace Mallon, '23, of Cincinnati, O. He played a great game at quarterback for the Purple for two seasons.

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# Grand Canyon Line







## WOOL SITUATION STRENGTHENED BY FOREIGN MARKETS

Goods Buyers Abroad Stabilize  
Raw Staple After Irregularity  
—Domestic Sentiment Good

Further openings of heavyweight goods by the American Wool Company this week have been somewhat obscured by the situation obtaining in raw materials, although following some irregularity in the London Colonial wool auctions late last week, the response of the buyers in the goods market has served to stabilize the market in the United States, if indeed, any stabilization were needed. The openings by the leading factor this week comprised fancy worsted suitings, on which the advance in prices was evidently figured on the same basis as were the advances on the lines which were opened. The week's advance in the wool generally speaking is figured, at about 10 to 15 per cent over the prices named a year ago.

Although there has been perhaps hardly as keen interest displayed in these suitings as was in evidence in the first opening, the response has been as gratifying as at the earlier openings. Manifestly, the buyers of goods are in a fairly liquid condition as regards old stocks of goods, at any rate, they evidently regard the future as unlikely to afford better buying opportunities than those which exist at the present moment, and probably are of the opinion that future prices are likely to be higher. In fact, it is the general expectation that the American Wool Company will, in the near future, be obliged to withdraw its lines and replace them on a higher basis.

**London Wool Sales**  
Comment on the openings, when one gets beyond the more or less perfunctory talk among the goods buyers, is highly commendatory of the action of the American Wool Company for the policy which has been adopted, in the face of rising wool values, of naming prices which obviously are so low that they must be conducive to good business. Of course, it goes without saying, that the policy of the big company is very good strategy considered from the business point of view, as well as commendable policy from the community point of view.

An irregular tone developed in the London sales during the last week, which is due largely, without doubt, to the political situation in the Ruhr Valley, since the weakness has been confined almost entirely to merinos of the Continental type. Doubtless, Bradford, also, has become "fed up" on wool to a greater or lesser extent; in fact, there is good reason for saying that certain Bradford interests would rather welcome a respite from the stress of business and high prices which have prevailed in wool for so long.

There is little doubt, however, in the wool trade, both in the United States and abroad that given a settlement of the Ruhr Valley problem and the conditions which have given rise to occupation, the wool market is in a state of reaction toward stronger prices in the less attractive wools in London and probably elsewhere.

**Foreign Markets Firm**  
As for really good to choice wools, merinos are very firm in London, in fact, American buyers have been showing special interest in good to choice 70s, combing wools, at prices which mean a clean landed, bonded in the United States of \$1.20 to \$1.23. Crossbreds have kept generally firm and American buyers have continued to display interest in medium qualities and especially in slipped wools, which, relatively, have been very firm in the clean landed descriptions.

The demand for wool in the foreign primary markets has been very good, even in instances where the selection has been rather inferior. In Sydney, there was some evidence of values ruling slightly in buyers' favor, but, on the whole, the market there has been very steady and Japan and England especially, the former country, have been very keen buyers. Japan has also been buying in Melbourne this week, but American and English operators have done most of the buying there, with prices holding very firm. In London, Z. Monvies, prices were firm, although the selection was a poor one. Prices at the Cape remain very firm, with the season for the best wools rapidly coming to an end. At the River Plate, the market continues very strong, also.

Contracting of unshorn wool in the west is increasing day by day and where 43 cents was paid last week in the Vernal section of Utah, one hears of 46 cents having been paid by the leading mill interest in that same section this week for wool of half-blood and three-eighths quality, principally, which is estimated to shrink about 60 per cent and would mean a clean cost, landed Boston, presumably of about \$1.20 to \$1.25. Buyers representing mills and dealers have been operating in Nevada, California, and Wyoming at prices which are practically on a parity with eastern values.

**Current Business**  
The demand for wool this week thus far has been possibly a bit less keen than it was a week ago, although no reasonably-priced lots of wool or wool by-products need to go a-begging in the Boston market or elsewhere. Special interest is reported in Australian 70s combing wools at \$1.20 to \$1.23, clean basis, although it is almost impossible to buy any wool at the lower price. Some further sales of short territory fine and fine medium wools at \$1.30, clean basis, are reported, few of these wools now being left in the market. Some demand for medium wools is reported again at firm prices but the

demand for lustre wools of 40s quality has been especially noteworthy, these wools being in request for the making of Astrakans, which are understood to be meeting a cordial reception from the buyers this season. There has been a good call for scoured wools from some of the largest mills and prices on these wools are very firm for all qualities. Nolls and wastes are also in good request and some sharp advances in prices have been made in the last week or ten days in lower qualities.

## MODIFIED PLAN OF SEGREGATION FOR LEHIGH VALLEY

NEW YORK, Feb. 7.—The modified plan of the Lehigh Valley Railroad for segregation of its coal companies was filed in Federal Court today. The plan provides for the creation of the \$40,000,000, 50-year, 5 per cent bond issue by the Lehigh Valley Coal Company, \$15,000,000 of which would be sold at once to pay the railroad for its claims. The remainder would be used to retire \$11,514,000 of the present outstanding coal company bonds due in 1923, or for whatever improvements the coal company may consider necessary.

The railroad would sell \$1,212,100 of its interest in the coal company to a trustee who would issue certificates of the same amount, bearing the value of one share of the coal company's stock, to each railroad stockholder for \$1. The railroad stockholders would be required to dispose of either rail or coal stocks before Dec. 31, 1927. The coal company will withhold dividends from railroad stockholders until they have disposed of their railroad stock, and rail stockholders will not acquire additional coal company stock before Dec. 31, 1927.

## CHICAGO WHEAT MARKET HAS A GENERAL RISE

CHICAGO, Feb. 7.—The wheat opening today, which varied from 1/4¢ off to 1/4¢ up, with May \$1.18 1/4@1.18 1/2 and July \$1.13 1/4@1.13 1/2, was followed by a rise all around to well above yesterday's closing level. After opening 1/4¢ to 1/2¢ lower, with May 74 1/2¢ and 74 1/4¢, corn scored slight general gains. Oats opened 1/4¢ lower to 1/4¢ 1/2¢ advance, May 44 1/4¢ to 44 1/2¢ and later hardened a little in all deliveries. Provisions were weak.

## MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:  
Call Loans—Boston New York  
Renewal rate 1/2% 4 1/2%  
Outside call paper 1/2% 4 1/2%  
Year money 1/2% 5 1/2%  
Customers' loans 1/2% 5 1/2%  
Individual cash loans 1/2% 5 1/2%  
Bar silver in New York 64 1/2¢  
30-day bills 64 1/2¢  
Mexican dollars 48 1/2¢  
Canadian ex. dis. 1 1/2¢  
Domestic bar silver 99 1/2¢  
Acceptance Market  
Spot, Boston  
Prime eligible banks  
60-day bills 3 1/2%  
90-day bills 3 1/2%  
Under 30 days 3 1/2%  
Less known banks—  
30-day bills 4 1/4%  
Under 30 days 4 1/4%  
Eligible bills—  
60-day bills 4 1/4%  
Under 30 days 4 1/4%  
Leading Central Bank Rates  
The 12 federal reserve banks in the United States and banking centers in foreign countries quote the discount rates as follows:

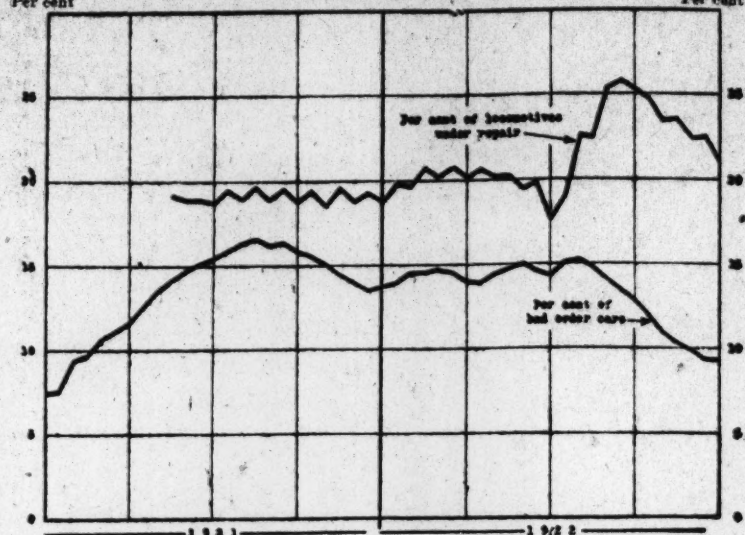
	P.C.	P.C.
Boston	4 1/2%	4 1/2%
New York	4 1/2%	4 1/2%
Philadelphia	4 1/2%	4 1/2%
Cleveland	4 1/2%	4 1/2%
Richmond	4 1/2%	4 1/2%
Atlanta	4 1/2%	4 1/2%
San Francisco	4 1/2%	4 1/2%
London	4 1/2%	4 1/2%
Amsterdam	4 1/2%	4 1/2%
Berlin	4 1/2%	4 1/2%
Budapest	4 1/2%	4 1/2%
Brussels	4 1/2%	4 1/2%
Geneva	4 1/2%	4 1/2%
Calcutta	4 1/2%	4 1/2%
Chongking	4 1/2%	4 1/2%
Christiansburg	4 1/2%	4 1/2%
Colon	4 1/2%	4 1/2%
Hankow	4 1/2%	4 1/2%
Harbin	4 1/2%	4 1/2%
Hongkong	4 1/2%	4 1/2%
Kobe	4 1/2%	4 1/2%
Manila	4 1/2%	4 1/2%
Peking	4 1/2%	4 1/2%
Shanghai	4 1/2%	4 1/2%
Singapore	4 1/2%	4 1/2%
Tientsin	4 1/2%	4 1/2%
Yokohama	4 1/2%	4 1/2%

**Clearing House Figures**  
Exchanges—Boston New York  
Clearing today \$4,000,000 \$6,000,000  
Clearing for week \$18,000,000 \$18,000,000  
P. R. bank credit \$12,472,659 \$18,000,000

	Current	Last	Parity
Sterling	1.48 1/2	1.48 1/2	1.48 1/2
France	1.48 1/2	1.48 1/2	1.48 1/2
Germany	1.48 1/2	1.48 1/2	1.48 1/2
Italy	1.48 1/2	1.48 1/2	1.48 1/2
Spain	1.48 1/2	1.48 1/2	1.48 1/2
Sweden	1.48 1/2	1.48 1/2	1.48 1/2
Denmark	1.48 1/2	1.48 1/2	1.48 1/2
Norway	1.48 1/2	1.48 1/2	1.48 1/2
Finland	1.48 1/2	1.48 1/2	1.48 1/2
Hungary	1.48 1/2	1.48 1/2	1.48 1/2
Serbia	1.48 1/2	1.48 1/2	1.48 1/2
Rumania	1.48 1/2	1.48 1/2	1.48 1/2
Czechoslovakia	1.48 1/2	1.48 1/2	1.48 1/2
Poland	1.48 1/2	1.48 1/2	1.48 1/2
Yugoslavia	1.48 1/2	1.48 1/2	1.48 1/2
China	1.48 1/2	1.48 1/2	1.48 1/2
Japan	1.48 1/2	1.48 1/2	1.48 1/2
India	1.48 1/2	1.48 1/2	1.48 1/2
Philippines	1.48 1/2	1.48 1/2	1.48 1/2
Peru	1.48 1/2	1.48 1/2	1.48 1/2

\*Cents a thousand.

## ROADS OVERCOMING SHOP STRIKE



THE upper line on the above chart shows the percentage of locomotives in all railroads in the United States in need of repairs requiring more than 24 hours' work on the first and fifteenth of each month. The lower line shows the percentage of freight cars in unserviceable condition on the same dates.

The effect of the shopmen's strike beginning July 1 last is clearly apparent in the upward movement of both curves shortly after that date, but is accentuated in the case of locomotives much more than in the case of cars. The reduction in the percentage of bad-order cars began while the percentage of unserviceable locomotives was still increasing and has continued practically without interruption to date.

Not until mid-September did the percentage of locomotives requiring extensive repairs begin to grow smaller, but improvement in this respect since that date has been considerable and almost continuous.

## COTTON MILLS OF NEW BEDFORD SHOW GOOD 1922 PROFITS

Balance Sheets of Five Concerns Indicate Satisfactory Operations

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Feb. 6 (Special).—Five of the cotton manufacturing corporations of this city held annual stockholders' meetings today, at which their annual balance sheets were presented. Good earnings were shown by all of them for the year ending Dec. 31, 1922.

The balance sheet of the Holmes Manufacturing Company is as follows:

ASSETS	
Land and buildings	\$674,528.87
Machinery and equipment	1,581,098.15
Manufacturers' and dealers' accounts	238,981.68
Cash and accounts receivable	286,093.15
Total	\$3,279,701.75
LIABILITIES	
Capital stock	\$1,200,000.00
Reserves	1,212,266.81
Depreciation	840,444.87
Surplus	1,229,296.88
Total	\$3,279,701.75

The Holmes showed an increase in plant value of \$71,753, a decrease in the surplus of quick assets of \$86,555, and, with the \$168,000 paid out in dividends during the year, total earnings of \$155,168.

The Gosnell Mills Company balance sheet was as follows:

ASSETS	
Real estate, machinery and bldgs.	\$2,434,232.77
Cash and accounts receivable	499,095.81
Investment	1,810,327.48
Inventory	1,223,169.08
Depreciation	570,035.85
Total	\$6,276,851.12
LIABILITIES	
Capital stock, pfd.	\$1,550,000.00
Capital stock, com.	990,000.00
Notes payable	1,850,000.00
Reserve for taxes	16,048.24
Surplus	1,299,553.23
Total	\$6,655,601.23

The Gosnell shows an increase in surplus of quick assets of \$475,757, an increase in the book value of plant of \$53,922, and together with the cash dividends of \$231,000 paid last year, total earnings of \$712,149.

The balance sheet of the Whitman Mills follows:

ASSETS	
Property	\$3,767,715.83
Inventory	2,218,345.23
Prepaid accounts	73,756.38
Cash and receivables	792,412.88
Total	\$6,852,270.32
LIABILITIES	
Capital stock	\$3,000,000.00
Notes payable	895,000.00
Bankers and Trade accept.	186,524.00
Cotton purchase	277,885.25
Reserve for taxes	181,191.95
Surplus	570,035.85
Reserve for deprec.	1,482,896.11
Total	\$6,852,270.32

The Whitman showed an increase of \$119,223 in the surplus of quick assets, an increase of \$193,601 in the book value of the plant, and, together with the \$240,000 paid out last year in dividends, total earnings of \$552,824.

The balance sheet of the Quisset Mill follows:

ASSETS	
Real estate, machinery	\$2,230,482.51
Cash, receivables and invest.	1,784,000.00
Inventory	924,910.13
Depreciation	1,079,520.28
Total	\$6,018,912.92
LIABILITIES	
Capital stock, pfd.	\$2,000,000.00
Capital stock, com.	305,000.00
Bonds	4,000,000.00
Accounts payable	71,285.88
Reserve for depreciation	1,429,688.52
Profit and loss	\$1,888,442.64
Total	\$6,018,912.92

The Quisset showed a decrease in

## BIG DECLINE IN WORLD'S OUTPUT OF SHIPS IN 1922

Decrease of 1,800,000 Tons  
From 1921—Steam Turbines  
Are Gaining in Favor

LONDON, (Special).—The summary of the world's shipbuilding for last year just issued by Lloyd's Register of Shipping gives interesting figures, even though they are not very encouraging yet as regards a revival in the trade. There is in Great Britain a hope of revival, as orders for new ships have recently increased, but this does not apply to shipyards abroad. It is in this connection that attention should be given to new tonnage built during the nine years up to 1913 and from 1914 to 1922, namely 23,500,000 tons, compared with 34,000,000.

The world's total output in 1922 was 2,467,084 tons, which is a decrease of more than 1,800,000 tons from 1921. In this total the principal countries figure as follows:

	Tons
Great Britain and Ireland	1,031,081
Germany	573,264
France	523,689
Holland	163,132
United States	119,138
Italy	101,177
Japan	85,419

As regards size, 91 vessels between 5000 and 10,000 tons and 17 of more than 10,000 tons were launched, the largest of 776,000 having been launched. Of the 20,000 tons, sixty-one ships of more than 1000 tons were built for carrying oil in bulk.

In Great Britain and Ireland the average tonnage is higher than usual, being 4753 tons.

## Steam Turbines in Favor

Further progress is recorded in the use of steam turbines, 104 vessels with steam turbines of a total tonnage of 776,000 having been launched. All of the large ships of 12,000 tons and upward, except one, have this form of propulsion.

As regards ships with internal combustion engines, 103 vessels totaling 209,557 tons, have been launched, nine of them being between 5000 and 9500 tons.

The largest ship launched was the Columbus of 35,000 tons, built by Ger-Schichau firm. Germany provides 40 per cent of the total output outside Great Britain, which includes another large vessel of about 20,000 tons building at Hamburg.

## United States Output

The United States output is 887,275 tons lower than 1921, and nearly 4,000,000 more than its record year of 1919, and is the lowest since 1897. One many in the Danzig yard by the vessel launched for Japan, the Kamol of 10,222 tons is fitted with turbo-electric engines. The United States led the way in sailing vessels, having built 20 with a total of 17,554 tons.

In the Scandinavian countries of Denmark, Norway, and Sweden the combined tonnage fitted with internal combustion engines is higher than that of any country outside Great Britain. This form of engine is steadily increasing in favor, though the total for 1922 is less than 9 1/2 per cent of the steam-driven tonnage.

Only two ships of reinforced concrete were constructed. One motor vessel of 2500 tons and one barge of 3000 tons.

The figures given do not include warships and take into account only merchant vessels of 100 tons gross and upward that were launched in 1922.

## GREAT NORTHERN PROSPECTS GOOD

The Great Northern Railway is opening 1923 in good style. While the movement falls off heavily at this season, other traffic continues in better volume than usual, with the result that gross for the first three weeks of January was \$1,687,000 above 1922.

Prospects are bright, although the effects of the shop strike have not yet been fully overcome. The road expects to move 15,000,000 tons of ore in 1923, compared with almost 10,000,000 in 1922 and only 4,500,000 in 1921. Heavy snowfall points to the probability of another good grain movement. If building continues at the present pace lumber traffic should be heavy.

## AUCTION SALES OF SECURITIES

R. L. Day & Co. sold the following securities at auction today:  
12 Southern Railway 2 1/2%  
60 S. W. Worsted 1st pf. 3 1/2%  
217 U. S. Worsted 1st pf. 3 1/2%  
2 Thorndike Co 1025 pf. 20  
50 Ipswich Mills com. 55 pf. 8 1/4%  
87 Ludlow Mfg. Assoc. 6 1/2%  
3 Hood Rubber 1st pf. 10 1/2%  
155 Textile Bldg. Trust pf. 9 1/2%  
70 Boston & Worcester 6 1/2%  
663 Quincy Mkt. Cld. Stor. 6 1/2%  
150 F. M. Hoyt Shoe pf. 8 1/2%  
150 U. S. Worsted Corp. com. (when and if issued) 15  
50 do 1st pf. 6 1/2%  
Wise, Hobbs & Arnold sold the following:  
Mass Cotton Mills 4 1/2%  
250 S. W. Worsted 1st pf. 3 1/2%  
10 Ipswich Mills pf. 8 1/4%  
15 Wametta Mills 104  
10 Norwich & Worcester pf. 9 1/2%  
20 Lawrence Gas 11 1/2%  
3 New Bedford Gas & L. 1923, up 1 1/2%  
3 Converse Rubber Shoe pf. 8 1/2%  
6 Wickwix Spencer 8 1/2%  
20 Lawrence Gas 11 1/2%  
15 Flak Rubber 1st pf. 12 1/2%  
15 Malden & Melrose Gas Light 140  
3 Springfield Gas 12 1/2%

## WHITE GRAIN COMPANY

Receivers and Shippers  
CARLOTS OR CARGOES  
All kinds of grain or screenings.  
DULUTH, MINNESOTA, U. S. A.

## Wanted

Eight to twelve men to participate in forming a corporation which is to handle the products of an automobile company producing a popular line of passenger and commercial cars. Now being operated by the factory, has been established for years and output continuously increasing.  
JOHN J. POWERS  
8 Beacon Street, Boston

## LANETT COTTON MILLS

Capital Stock  
Price on Application  
M. H. WILDES & COMPANY  
Incorporated  
30 State Street  
Boston

## Wanted—Partner

Experienced as Off. Manager, can invest \$25,000.00, to construct a gasoline refinery according to an improved tried process and proven equipment. Will stand closest scrutiny and investigation. Bank reference given and required. Will deal only with principals. Will invest a reasonable amount of cash with you in this enterprise. Complete supervision of all expenditures. Very profitable and investment. Wire or write LOUIS BENDIS, 517 Flannery Building, Kansas City, Missouri.

## ENDICOTT-JOHNSON PROFITS SHARED Workers in Four Years Get More Than Common Stockholders

Distributions to 12,000 employees of Endicott-Johnson Corporation from 1922 earnings, under the profit-sharing plan, will involve \$2,556,809, or \$245.44 for each employee. This is the largest distribution, in total and per capita, since the reorganization of the present company, in 1918. It compares with \$1,966,087, or \$175 an employee in 1921; \$598,483, or \$45.45, in 1920; and \$2,505,286, or \$239.90, in 1919.

The following gives net, after taxes and profit-sharing, earnings per common share, cash dividends on the common and amount of profit-sharing in cash distributed to each employee since organization:

	Net share	Cash share	Profit share
1922	\$55.48	\$10.70	\$4.44
1921	\$42.89	\$10.70	\$4.44
1920	\$31.04	\$4.44	\$4.44
1919	\$48.88	\$10.70	\$4.44

Share earnings have been computed on the basis of 280,000 common shares in 1919, 327,581 in 1920, and 337,138 in 1921 and 1922.

Under this profit-sharing plan, after all deductions for taxes and other charges, preferred dividend payments, and 10 per cent, or \$5, a share, provided for the common stock, half the remaining surplus from the year's earnings must be set aside for employees. The other half may be added to surplus or distributed to common holders. Each employee participating receives the same amount.

In four years of the present company's existence, distributions to employees under this plan have totaled \$8,026,870, compared with total cash distributions on the common in the same period of \$6,374,271.

In 1920 the common was placed on a regular \$1.25 quarterly dividend basis, which has since been maintained. A cash distribution of \$2 extra and a distribution of 10 per cent in common stock were made on the common in 1920. A common stock distribution of 20 per cent on the common has been declared, payable Feb. 15.

## DIVIDENDS

Hollinger Consolidated Gold Mines, Ltd., declared the usual four-weekly dividend of 10 per cent, payable Feb. 26 to stockholders of record Feb. 8.

Directors of the Chile Copper Company declared an initial dividend of 8 1/2 cents a share, payable March 22 to stockholders of record Feb. 8.

Hartmann Corporation declared the regular quarterly 1 1/2 per cent dividend, payable March 1 to stock of record Feb. 15.

Directors of Sharp Manufacturing Company declared the usual quarterly dividend of 10 per cent on the common







## CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

Minimum Space for Classified Advertisements, Three Lines

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## Miami, Florida

Offers unlimited opportunity for safe investments in real estate and it's the place for your home, winter or summer. My twenty-two years in the real estate business in Florida enables me to render a valuable service to my clients. I would be pleased to have you write me.

## WILLIAM I. PHILLIPS

Realtor  
211 East Flagler Street, Miami, Florida  
References: Any Bank in Miami.

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Successor to  
STEEN & HARWOOD

7044 N. Clark St. Chicago  
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## ARDLEY PARK

## ON-THU-HUDSON

Forty minutes from New York City, excellent train service, for sale, completely furnished, 5 minutes' walk from station and famous Ardley Golf Club; 8 master bedrooms, 2 bath, servants' room and bath; large sunny living room; immediate possession. Box 145, The Christian Science Monitor, 21 E. 40th St., New York City.

## Cottage on Lighthouse Lane

ATTRACTIVE LOCATION, few minutes' walk sandy beach, abundance sea food; close State road; good 8-room summer home, completely furnished; price \$2800, terms; details and photo folder; everything on the Cape. Shown by CHAS. G. CLAPP COMPANY, Harwichport, Mass., Boston office, 294 Washington Street.

FOR SALE—Cattle ranch, South Dakota, salt grass, good condition, acre of ground, fine fruit, on State road near depot, trolley, schools, churches and stores; seen by appointment. Phone 356 Caldwell, OWNER.

CALDWELL, N. J., 10-room house for sale, all improvements, good condition, acre of ground, fine fruit, on State road near depot, trolley, schools, churches and stores; seen by appointment. Phone 356 Caldwell, OWNER.

MIAMI BEACH, Florida, between 2 golf courses; block from trolley; bargain; quick sale. Address V-4, The Christian Science Monitor, 145 McCormick Bldg., Chicago.

FOR SALE—10 or 20 acres land covered with second growth timber, running strip 3 miles from Silverdale, on County road near Hoods Canal. FLORENCE STEUER, Winona Hotel, Seattle, Wash.

For Oklahoma Oil Properties and Real Estate Write  
J. M. BERRMAN, Chickasha, Oklahoma  
TUCKER & COMPANY  
Let Us Handle Your Property in  
WICHITA, KANSAS

LOS ANGELES—For sale, furn., 5-room bungalow, hardwood floors, tile bath, patio, garage, 300 N. Harvard Blvd., Hollywood, 2003.

FOR RENT—Big 4-room bungalow in Tehama County, near W. B. SALISBURY, Los Angeles, California.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS TO LET  
CHICAGO—Modestly furnished 8-room apartment, North Side; \$45. Telephone Harrison 3170.

OFFICES TO LET  
CHICAGO—Days, part days or evenings in practitioner's furnished office, 145 McCormick Bldg., Chicago.

NEW YORK CITY—Practitioner's office, sublet, part time, corner 57th Street, Phone Columbus 2963, or 9248.

OFFICES WANTED  
YOUNG LAWYER desires office accommodations with busy lawyer or law firm; must be reasonable and centrally located. W. H. The Christian Science Monitor, 145 McCormick Bldg., Chicago.

EGYPT, GROWS LESS COTTON  
Elimination of Fallow Period Causes Fall in Staple Crop—  
Situation Is Serious

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt, Jan. 14 (Special Correspondence)—That greater care should be in future be exercised by the Ministry of Agriculture in preparing its annual estimate of the Egyptian cotton crop is obvious in view of the fact that it was found this year necessary to increase the figure from 4,022,000 cantars to 4,900,000 cantars.

The explanation given, namely, that the first estimate was based on erroneous areas obtained by the Statistical Department is not reassuring, in view of the fact that this practice of estimating the crop has been employed for some 10 years. Even now it appears that the modified estimate is too low, that of the Alexandria Produce Association being 5,100,000 cantars.

The discrepancy may be largely due to incorrect returns from the fellahs, as undoubtedly many have actually cultivated in cotton larger areas than those fixed by recent legislation, namely, one-third of the total area of their cultivable lands.

This restriction was deemed advisable, not only to strengthen the demand for the staple but also to assure a regular fallow period for the land. The fall in the yield of cotton in recent years has been so serious that the study of its causes has been one of the principal objects of the recently organized Cotton Research Board. In this connection a report has just been published in which the writers claim that the serious deterioration in yield is due to the more or less complete elimination of the summer fallow period.

The substitution of the lighter yielding but finer quality variety known as Sakellaris for the older varieties, the increased attacks of worms, the deficient drainage in many districts have all certainly contributed largely to the fall in cotton yields. That the situation is serious can be seen from the fact that 10 years ago, with a cotton area of a little less than that today, the total yield was about 7,500,000 cantars, or 50 per cent more than now, while 25 years ago the average yield per acre was 5.3 cantars, against about 2.5 cantars in 1922.

Little can be done until a better rotation of crops and deeper drainage is assured. Certainly the Ministry of Agriculture has opportunity for introducing immense improvements, but the prestige must be considerably strengthened before it will be able to seriously influence public opinion.

## HOUSES AND APARTMENTS TO LET

NEW 3-room suite, unfurnished or partly furnished, to suit; tiled bath, kitchenette, reception room, large and light. Apply to JANITOR, 2 Ave. Rd., near end of Beacon St., between 11th and 12th, Brooklyn, between 7 and 9 a.m.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Living room and bedroom with bath and kitchen to business woman or couple; splendid location; only one other occupant in apt.; \$45 a month. Tel. Brookline 682-V.

NEW YORK CITY, 253 East 84th St.—Newly made modern apt., one flight up, in remodeled private house, four outside rooms and bath, also front room, no ground floor, suitable for practitioner's office.

NEW YORK CITY—On Feb. 10, two large rooms, bath, small kitchenette, southern exposure, high ceilings; seventh floor; beautifully furnished; convenient location; \$800 per month for four to ten months. Telephone Circle 9712.

NEW YORK CITY—For sale, lease, furniture, 12 rooms, rented; \$70 monthly profit. Phone mornings Cathedral 10458.

HOUSES & APARTMENTS WANTED  
CLEVELAND, Ohio—Twenty wishes unfurnished suite consisting of living room, bedroom, kitchenette and bath, in home or apartment, for four to ten months. Telephone Circle 9712.

SIX-ROOM apartment or house by May 1st; East Liberty, near University Hill district; Phone Franklin 2705-J, Pittsburgh, Pa.

WANTED—Boston or Brookline, small unfurnished housekeeping apartment; adults; rent must be \$100 a month. Box 34, New Centre, Mass., near H. H. V., Box 34, New Centre, Mass.

ROOMS TO LET  
BROOKLINE, Mass.—Two desirable rooms; house warm, sunny, continuous hot water; try breakfast in 1200 Beacon St.

BROOKLINE—Beacon Street, sunny side; large room, five windows, twin beds, opening dressing room, continuous hot water, suitable for two or three. Brooklyn 6213-M.

CHICAGO—Large outside room, suitable for two; near "L" bus and surface cars; near West. Tel. Graceland 7889, 3725 Wilton Ave., Apt. 3.

CHICAGO—Modern furn. room; lady pref.; priv. fam. conv. to lav. 4881 N. Washington Ave. Tel. Ravenswood 5728.

CHICAGO—Business girl has small 8-room apt. desires to share with girl employed. Telephone Buckingham 3883 evenings.

FURNISHED, sunny, large room, bath, kitchenette, private home; improvements; reasonable. Box N-7, The Christian Science Monitor, 21 E. 40th St., New York City.

NEW YORK CITY—Room in an apartment; business man or woman; call morning. CHAMBERLAIN, 1212 West 12th Street.

NEW YORK CITY—Pleasant room, sunny exposure, with private kitchen privileges. Apt. 24, 220 W. 180th St., Wadsworth 3191.

NEW YORK CITY, 68 Central Park West (60th St.)—Desirable rooms, connecting or single; breakfast, 50c. Tel. 2-1000.

NEW YORK CITY, West 100th St.—Newly decorated two rooms with kitchen, for woman. Phone P. M., Riverside 2340.

ROOMS AND BOARD  
ASBURY PARK, N. J.—Charming home, residential section; convenient to train, trolley, beach, churches and stores; well appointed; six to twelve guests; transient or permanent. 508 81st Avenue.

ROOMS WANTED  
BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Young business man desires room, private family, preferably with breakfast; state particulars. Box W-8, The Christian Science Monitor, 21 E. 40th St., N.Y.C.

CHICAGO—By lady employed, nice room in private family or share apartment; North Side, F-49, The Christian Science Monitor, 145 McCormick Bldg., Chicago.

CHICAGO—Two rooms furnished or unfurnished, private bath; Washington Square section. Box F-7, The Christian Science Monitor, 21 E. 40th St., New York City.

ROOMS AND BOARD WANTED  
YOUNG business woman desires room and board in Richmond Hill, near Jamaica Ave.; moderate; references. Box W-8, The Christian Science Monitor, 21 E. 40th St., New York City.

CLEANER TAXICABS FOR NEW YORK CITY  
Special from Monitor Bureau  
NEW YORK, Feb. 6—Taxicab licensing in this city and entire supervision over their operation, so as to compel and insure sanitary and safe conditions, was advocated by representatives of the District Attorney, City Magistrates' Court, Board of Aldermen, railroads, business and civic associations at a luncheon at the Hotel Imperial of the Hotel Association of New York City. This organization urged stricter supervision over taxicabs in a report sent several days ago to Mayor Hylan.

The report demands that the ordinance covering taxicab operations be so amended as to require that taxicabs be upholstered in leather; that their bodies be made as transparent as possible by the use of glass windows; that shades or curtains be prohibited; that every cab have a permanent inside latch, making it impossible to kick a passenger inside, and that blanks on which passengers could make complaints against drivers be part of the equipment.

NEW YORK PARKS FINANCING OUTLINED  
Special from Monitor Bureau  
NEW YORK, Feb. 7—The new plan for state parks, recently described by The Christian Science Monitor, was outlined by Maj. W. A. Welsh, vice-chairman of the committee on state park plans, at a meeting of the members of the City Club. Through a bond issue now before the State Legislature, Major Welsh announced, it is planned to raise \$15,000,000 for the conservation of state forests and the improvement of the parks. According to the plan, \$10,000,000 of this will be raised in the immediate future and the remaining \$5,000,000 after a period of five or six years.

## HELP WANTED—MEN

BUS BOY, For Dining Room in Sanatorium. Protestant only: One who speaks English and Italian. Apply to JANITOR, 2 Ave. Rd., near end of Beacon St., between 11th and 12th, Brooklyn, between 7 and 9 a.m.

SHIPPING CLERK for wholesale dry goods; state salary expected; references. Box 83, The Christian Science Monitor, 21 E. 40th St., N.Y.C.

HOUSEMAN for general housework; 55 East 55th Street, New York City.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN  
WOMAN WELL-KNOWN FIRM HAS opened an important position that will pay \$50 a week minimum after one month; no experience required; must have in school or college education, over 27 years and free to leave city; give age, education, training, address, and desire to apply from any section. J. S. PERRY, 513 Garland Bldg., Chicago.

CHICAGO—Wanted, stenographer who can handle bookkeeping for N. Y. real estate office; real estate and insurance experience preferred. HORATIO H. HARWOOD, 7044 N. Clark St., Tel. Rogers Park 3302.

WANTED—Competent stenographer-secretary, Protestant, thoroughly experienced, small office, Grand Central area. Box 8-7, The Christian Science Monitor, 21 E. 40th St., New York City.

WANTED—Two young women to operate Burroughs adding machine and production operation. CITIZENS STATE BANK OF CHICAGO, Phone Lakeside 5808, Chicago.

COMPETENT WOMAN cook in tea room wanted to Hubbard Woods, Ill. Apply 943 Linden Ave. Telephone Winnetka 1895.

WANTED—A woman for general housework in family of two; no salary. Address, M. M. GUSTADT, Ithaca, N. Y.

WANTED—Girl for general housework. 320 Burr Oak Ave., Blue Island, Illinois.

WANTED—An experienced millinery sales-lady for half day work. 1225 Stevens Building, Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED  
WANTED—Agents for steam boiler, lowa, to handle widely used specialties for steam boilers. Address L. S. E., 1439a Belt Ave., St. Louis.

SALESMEN WANTED  
WE need high-grade salesmen, with new paper advertising experience and with administrative ability, to sell our new line of advertising specialties. The purpose of training and directing the efforts of the classified advertising organizations of newspapers in their detail and production operations. Ten or more good salesmen in fairly close proximity to Chicago, and willing to accept our position. Box T-8, The Christian Science Monitor, 21 E. 40th St., New York City.

BOND SALESMEN—Have 100 loans, excellent bonds, industrial prop., fine opportunity. Address immediately, THE FRANKLIN W. MORGAN CO., 744 First Dearborn Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN  
MAN of 23 years' business experience, held last position 10 years as office manager of large advertising agency; duties included supervision of sales, etc.; large room, well appointed; under situation outside New York City. Box C-7, The Christian Science Monitor, 21 E. 40th St., New York City.

MILWAUKEE—Sales executive, experienced in sales organization and direction, wishes position with reputable organization. Address Box 435, The Christian Science Monitor, 21 E. 40th St., New York City.

YOUNG colored man with law education, experienced in rent collection, etc.; desires position in New York City. Box T-8, The Christian Science Monitor, 21 E. 40th St., New York City.

EXPERIENCED shipping clerk, 3 years with L.I. and carload lots; best of refs. GARRISON, 423 Webster Ave., Phone Lincoln 2074, Chicago, Ill.

ACCOUNTING, auditing, systems, income tax, books kept first time. BROOKLYN, 6110 Kenmore, Tel. Sunnyside 3883, Chicago, Ill.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN  
DRESS DESIGNER requires position; one year's experience on popular line; also several years' sample making, bookbinding, etc.; desires position in New York City. Box C-7, The Christian Science Monitor, 21 E. 40th St., New York City.

WOMAN, many years' office experience, stenographer, clerk and correspondence, understands bookkeeping, desires change of position. MISS COEN, 7207 Wabash, Kansas City, Mo.

A refined woman of middle age, willing to travel, to be housekeeper, attendant or companion to adults. MRS. C. M. NEIL, Perryburg, Ohio.

WILL give light housekeeping services in return for home and small remuneration; prof. home where people employed. The Christian Science Monitor, 145 McCormick Building, Chicago.

AN EXECUTIVE position by a competent young lady, thoroughly versed in general office work, desires position in New York City. Box E-49, The Christian Science Monitor, 21 E. 40th St., New York City.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER, experienced, desires position in New York City. Box D-21, The Christian Science Monitor, 21 E. 40th St., New York City.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES  
CHICAGO Telephone Superior 8408  
HIGH GRADE OFFICE HELP  
MALE AND FEMALE  
INTELLIGENT SERVICE  
J. J. Employment Exchange  
230 E. Ohio Street, Peoria Bldg.  
CHICAGO  
MISS ARNOLD'S AGENCY desires positions for companion, governess, infants' nurses, home help, etc. 500 W. 14th St., Phone Audubon 5784 and 1820, New York.

## MOVING AND STORAGE

E. F. Caldwell, Warehouseman  
Established 1885, Packed Van, Hay, 2007, 2008. Expert packers of china, furniture, etc. local and long distance moves, weekly trips to and from New York and Philadelphia; goods insured while in transit.  
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Adams & Sweet Cleansing Co.  
Rug and Garment Cleaners  
Specialists on Oriental Rugs  
120 Kemble St., Roxbury, Mass.  
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WILLIAM E. TAYLOR  
Diamonds, Jewelry, Silverware  
Order Work 5 Broadland Street, BOSTON  
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SHOE STORES  
W. A. Thompson Shoe House  
78 North Main Street, Concord, N. H.  
THE HOME OF GOOD SHOES

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS  
THE UTILITY SHOP  
Palmouth and Norway Sts., Boston  
CHINA, HAND MADE ARTICLES AND HOME COOKED FOOD.  
New and Slightly Used Wearing Apparel. Articles solicited and sold on commission. Same Management—The Utility Shop, Wakefield.

FOR SALE—Fine play plane and furniture, also beautiful daylight apartment for rent. Phone Nevada 0235, Chicago.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES  
FOR SALE—Ladies' ready-to-wear shop; main floor; last year's approximate profit \$14,000; good reason for selling; splendid opportunity for the right party; must act quickly. KOVLER, 85 East Adams Street, Tel. Harrison 4949, Chicago, Ill.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY—For sale, attractive Boardwalk Jewelry Shop, best location; established business; fine opportunity; present owner retiring. No. 16 Galt Street, New York and Pacific Ave., Atlantic City, N. J. Phone 1885-J.

DO you want to Buy or Sell a Business?  
ADAMSON SALES CO.  
118 E. 9th St., Scarritt Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.  
If you want to buy or sell any kind of business—anywhere—write PANG'S OPPORTUNITIES, 25 N. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE—Mining property containing Free Milling Ore, \$15,000. A. C. Haskell, Minn. Nevada.

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Agents for ROB ROY GOODS

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We are exclusive agents for the famous Whittall and Hardwick, Magee, Anglo-Persian and French Wilton Rugs  
ADAM L. BLEITZ  
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We Specialize  
LUXE HOSIERY  
for Men and Women  
WADE & GOLZ  
8 Doward Place AURORA

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Everything New in Jewelry  
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Shoes for Men and Women  
\$4-\$5-\$6, no higher  
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Soft Water Saves Your Clothes  
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McCABE'S STUDIO  
"Distinctive Portrait Photography"  
415 Eddy Building  
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J. B. HAVENS  
302 Peoples Bank Bldg., Bloomington, Illinois

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New small organ preferred; your information solicited. Address ORGAIN COMMITTEE, First Church of Christ, Scientist, Richmond, Ind.

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Invites Your Inspection  
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DRESSES AND NOVELTIES  
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"First-class work only"  
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Children's Vehicles and Quality Toys  
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S. Y. BLOOM  
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Quick Service. Home Cooking.  
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Manicurist  
For Appointments Call Kidder 3886 Mornings  
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Insurance  
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Telephone: Wabash 4047, Evanston 5829

H. H. HALTERMAN  
WATCHMAKER AND JEWELER  
Clocks called for, repaired and delivered.  
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MEN'S FURNISHER AND TAILOR  
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BLANFORD PRINTING CO.  
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Manufacturers and Retailers of Parlor Furniture.  
SAVING OF 40-50 PER CENT

CRAWFORD MARKET  
MRS. FRED SCHULTZ, Prop.  
Fresh, Salt and Smoked Meats  
All kinds of Sausage, Poultry in Season  
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Phone: Lincoln 3829, Diversey 0265  
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CHICAGO  
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Wholesale Home Cooking  
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738 Sheridan Road Broadway at 3900  
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Discilla  
TEA ROOM  
2627 NO. CLARK STREET  
Luncheon 11:30 to 2:30 cents  
Dinner 3:30 to 8:15 cents to \$1.25  
Sunday Dinner 12:30 to 3:00 \$1.00-\$1.50

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BAKERY  
CONFECTION  
AND  
DELICACY  
SHOP  
1317 EAST SIXTY-THIRD STREET  
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PHONE HYVUE PARK 3780  
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FURNITURE CO.  
Home of Good Furniture  
3836-40-44 N. Clark St.  
At Clark St. "L" Station  
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Ladies' and Gents'  
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Telephone Normal 0



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Minimum Space for "States and Cities" Advertising, Five Lines

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 168-178 W. ADAMS ST.  
 CHICAGO  
*In the heart of the Wholesale District*

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 1324 E. 55th St. 3201 Lawrence Ave.  
 902 E. 55th St. 340 E. 47th St.  
 308 E. 55th St. 4216 Cottage Grove Ave.  
 6781 Stony Island Ave. 1001 E. 43rd St.  
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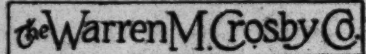
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## BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

## A Literary Causerie

Montaigne to Mr. Birrell

By ERNEST RHYS

THE perfect way in writing an essay is, like the legal aploomb and dignity in discoursing of Portia, not a thing to be attained by anyone. It comes of a rare accommodation between the mood, the leisure, and the mother-wit of the essayist. If, as too often happens with our quick-pens, the writer is bound to the clock, time-and-topic-tied, the page is apt to show the hasty marks of the thought which knows neither rest nor stay. "That scuse serves many men to save their gifts," as the witty special pleader said to Bassanio. Is it for the same reason that, with all our practice in the art, we have today so many who in the form of articles, critiques, and other current items, attempt the essay while we have so few real and perfectly equipt essayists?

The gist of these comments, which are intended to be tentative, was suggested by the recent collection, in three volumes, of the Essays of the Right Hon. Augustinus Birrell, author of "Obliter Dicta." He, to be sure, is one of those busy men (like Portia, a counsellor and advocate, with yet other offices en suite,—as that of Irish Secretary and Minister of the Crown), who has known to be leisure and indulge his whimsical self. His essays on his favorite writers help us to understand his wise indolence and his considered right to be a serious trifler. He says in one of his Dr. Johnson pages: "For a lazy man, loathed writing, Dr. Johnson did not do badly,—his letters to Mrs. Thrale exceed 300." And again, putting into the mouth of the same mighty causer a series of personal ejaculations, he makes him say: "There is a great solace in talk. We—you and I—are shipwrecked on a wave-swept rock. At any moment one or other of us, perhaps both, may be carried out to sea and lost. For the time being, we have a modicum of light and warmth, of meat and drink. Let us constitute ourselves a club, stretch our legs, and talk. We have minds, memories, varied experiences, different opinions. Sir, let us talk—"

That is, surely, the fit temper for the essayist. And, if we agree that the essay is in its quiddity a sort of wise and indulgent talking on paper,—talking with a fit listener, a good fellow and a fellow being in the same human predicament,—then is the mode of Mr. Birrell a very satisfying one, everything considered. We need not seek to compare him with his idol, Dr. Johnson. The latter was a trifle too sententious in his own "Rambler" to be as readily attractive as, for instance, Goldsmith was; or as Steele and Addison were in the "Spectator." We may even think Boswell's Johnson was a little better than Johnson's Johnson. Is that heresy? Does it come of our modern impatience, our dislike of rhetoric in verse and prose, our taste for the clipped phrase and the light stepping idiom? Dr. Johnson began his essay, "The Scholar," with a magnificent sentence a hundred words long, formidable as a Latin orator's induction. There, it can be argued, the scholar was verbose, in order to be quite in character; but it was characteristic of that hearty prose Colossus, too. Such dissertations, even in that day, were deemed too heavy by some people; and Johnson knew it quite well. In a later number of the "Rambler" he makes Euphelia, "the modish lady," confess that she does not care for too much gravity; and so she frequently lays his papers aside before she had read them through.

The excessive boredom of Euphelia has to be counted with still in the art of the essayist. He were as well to begin his account of himself with a smile. How good is that lead-out in one of his Sir Roger de Coverley essays, where Addison says he heard "two or three irregular Bouncers" at his landlady's door, and a "loud cheerful voice" asking if he was at home. Or that of Elia, when he begins all about the weather to meet a sweep. Understand me—not a grown sweeper—but one of those tender noddies blooming through their first nightgown.—"Oliver Wendell Holmes, who in his 'Autocrat of the Breakfast Table' contrives a marriage by grace through the two creatures, the novel and the Essay, quite understood the value of the colloquial note in the seemingly solemn ceremony. He, just as much as Montaigne himself, knew the art of conversing and conferring. "There is another thing about the Autocrat," about this talking. It shapes our thoughts for us,—the waves of conversation roll them as the surf rolls the pebbles on the shore. Let me modify the image a little. I rough out my thoughts in talk as an artist models in clay. Spoken language is so plastic,—you can pat and coat, and spread and shave, and rub out, and fill up, and stick on so easily, when you work that soft material, that there is nothing like it for modelling. Out of it came the shapes which you turn into marble or bronze in your immortal books, if you happen to write such."

Montaigne, and again Montaigne. We took him for granted in the beginning; we return to him in the end. No better opening could be devised than that to the forty-sixth essay of his first book. "What diversities" (the text of course is Florio's), "What diversities soever there be in herbs, all are shuffled up together under the name of a salad." "Even so," he goes on, "upon consideration, I will here buddle up a gallery of diverse articles." Mr. Birrell, by his pleasant and brilliant fashion, has spoken of the test in an essayist, of using quotations to the very point. Only Elia, I think, has come up to Montaigne in this respect. Montaigne is the prince of quipsters, and sometimes, no doubt, the prince of jesters. He runs to extravagance. One must copy his virtues, his humor and good humor, his mixed gaiety and gravity,

his intellectual courtesy,—not his excesses. Among his disciples, Emerson learnt much from his way of conferring on philosophy. And Elia, seeing he had commenced in an essay the sonnets of Steven de Boodie to a lady, took occasion to do the same with those of Sir Philip Sidney. And many others have followed the same devious line of the essay, which begins with Montaigne, and what has been called "Montaigne's Measure," a very elastic one, be it noted. Bacon, Cowley, Temple, Swift, Steele, Addison, Goldsmith, Lamb, Hazlitt, Quincy; they are all Montaigneans. So are the Americans.—Emerson and Thoreau, Lowell, Dudley Warner, W. D. Howells, on to the new essayists who can say with the Seigneur—"I retired my selfe unto mine own house," there to confer with human nature and chimeras.

## What the World Reads

HENRY FORD'S "My Life and Work" has been translated into Danish and published by Plo, Copenhagen.

The new Swedish translation of Shakespeare, undertaken at the instigation of Prof. Henrik Schuck, is progressing. Two volumes, containing the three parts of Henry VI, among other dramas, have appeared in the translation of Per Hallström, who is known in the United States as the author of short stories, published by the American Scandinavian Foundation.

Sigrid Undset's "Kristin Lavransdatter," soon to appear in English translation in the United States and England, has already appeared in Swedish, Finnish, and Dutch translations. Seventy-five thousand copies of the book have been sold in Norway, a country of 2,500,000 population. And yet the point in the story is nothing more nor less than that woman's place in the home. A real writer can work wonders with any kind of theme.

Harry Gessler's "Notizen über Mexiko" is not a Baedeker. Nor is it a photographic book form. It is an ethical, social, economic, and historical account of Mexico written with a consciousness that can only excite admiration, and a penetration that leaves the most mentally obtuse informed and interested. The book is published by the Inselverlag, Leipzig.

Friedrich Deltzsch, professor of Assyriology at the University of Berlin since 1899, brought into prominence, if not notoriety, by his "Bibel und Babel" discussion, achieved more substantial fame through his investigations in the field of Semitic and Indo-Germanic philology. He became professor at Leipzig when he was but 27 years old.

Jens Peter Jacobsen's "Marie Grubbe" has been brought out in a new German translation by J. Sandmeyer. Other works of Jacobsen are to follow in the language of the new translator. It is a rare tribute to the Dane and the German.

Ermanno Wolf-Ferrari is writing an opera, entitled "Prince Colibri," leading characters, as in the well-known drama of "Braunfels," are birds.

Hermann Sudermann's autobiography to date has appeared (Leipzig: Cotta). Entitled "Das Bildhauerknecht Jugend," it reads much like the novels from the younger days of the most played dramatist in the

## Lady Gregory Reads Her Nation

"The Image" and Other Plays

By Lady Gregory. London: S. Purnham &amp; Sons, Ltd. 6s. net.

Lady Gregory is a real benefactor to Ireland. She herself, is an image builder and her fine play, "The Image," is dedicated to the memory of two great co-builders, Sir Hugh Lane and John Shawe-Taylor. It is sometimes thought necessary, before one can build up the true image, to knock down the false; but that is, surely, only the case when replacing one material image with another. When replacing the false idea with the true, the act of building up the true automatically dispels the false, as the darkness dispels the light. For many years the typical Irishman of the English speaking stage was purely fictitious; he of the knee-breeches, swallow-tail coat, battered tall hat and shillalah. A care-free, happy-go-lucky buffoon, cracking skulls and jokes with equal gusto, and indulging in a favorite habit of making obviously premeditated Irish bulls! Nothing could be further from the truth than this ridiculous character, which cannot even be dignified with the name of caricature. He is pure invention, an invention, be it said, of an Irishman—Dion Boucault, who ought to have known better. Lady Gregory has given us the real Irishman and her plays and those of her fellow workers, J. M. Synge, W. B. Yeats, Lennox Robinson, and others are generally taking their place as true representations of a nation and its characteristics. This not only makes them extraordinarily interesting reading, but a study of them explains, as nothing else can, the tragedy of Ireland. Irish folk live in their imagination, with which everything is embroidered, and the consequence is a kind of poetic exaggeration in everything they do and see. The best runner on the village green is the "Champion of the World." The person who has the misfortune to incur their disapproval, for some quite trivial act, becomes the "evil him-

self." It reminds, in other words, but little of the autobiography of Goethe, Ludwig Thomas, Ganghofer, and Paul Lindau. And it does not sound a bit like the self-portraits of Hebbel and Grillparzer.

A book that should be of unusual value is Gerhard Lindblom's treatise on unwritten Negro literature. The author spent the years 1911 and 1912 in German and British East Africa, studying the natives, their customs, outlook on life, and their literature. The latter is confined to tales, sagas, and couplets, or primitive verse of a more pretentious structure. Lindblom found it impossible to draw the Negroes out during the day. At night, however, they showed a marked and gifted willingness to talk. His book is proof of the analogous nature of all



From a photograph by Keystone View Co., New York

Holbrook Jackson

## A True Essayist

Occasions

Mr. Holbrook Jackson has the true essayist's temper. He is, in his own words, "a liker of many things," and exactly that, from Montaigne down to Chesterton, is what all great essayists have been. Not that Mr. Jackson can claim a place among the chiefs of the clan; nor would he, for he is far too humble a lover of the good things which other men have written. But the root of the matter is in him, and if the flowers which he puts forth are not always prize blossoms, they make, those which he has here gathered, a delightful and varied bouquet. Arnold's recipe for judging of the excellence of poetry by comparison with "test passages" of universally acknowledged supremacy, is far easier of application in the case of the essay. As a matter of fact, consciously or unconsciously, we do so apply it;

for always, in reading essays, we consciously or unconsciously think of Elia. It is a comparison which few can sustain.

Mr. Jackson has some of Lamb's virtues. He has his catholicity and his urbanity, nor is he without a tincture of his whimsical humor. Those who know him only as a bookman will be surprised at the range of his interests. A bookman he certainly is, and he glories in the title; the theme of one of his most charming, and one of his most enthusiastic essays. He abounds in apt quotation, and one surmises that he rarely stirs abroad without a volume in his pocket, probably some half-bound duodecimo of the seventeenth century, Burton or Browne or Elia. He will often look up from the printed page to study the world about him. He has an observant eye and an inquiring mind. He can be both profound and trivial. He can ride a hobby-horse and tilt at a windmill. Thus we end where we began, and declare him a true essayist.

## A Master Detective Tale

The Lost Mr. Linthwaite

By J. S. Fletcher. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 62.

This is the thirteenth novel by Mr. Fletcher to appear in the United States, and another is now in preparation. Considering the fact that Mr. Fletcher has been known to the country only five years, this is an unusual and enviable record. If the books were merely slapped together, it would be enough. But, the truth of it is, that here is an author of a remarkable quality who writes with a remarkable finish, an author who lifts the mystery story from its mediocre position to a respected attitude. Mr. Fletcher is a master of the detective-mystery tale. Nobody since Conan Doyle introduced Sherlock Holmes has given us such living characters. His plots are often intricate, but entirely plausible and always different. A glance at a first page of any of Mr. Fletcher's books would compel the reader to finish the tale, if it necessitated an all night sitting.

The newest volume, "The Lost Mr. Linthwaite," rehashes the standard set by former books. The story itself centers around John Linthwaite, a lover of things antique, who is mysteriously kidnapped. There is a reason for the kidnapping at the time it is committed, but with the end of the story all the apparent puzzles and difficulties dissolve nicely into thin nothing. In fact, Mr. Linthwaite has been kidnapped for something and the something disappears, so that, if he had not been kidnapped, it would not have mattered. All of which probably reads like a riddle—but a riddle easily solved by reading the book. For it would certainly be a crime to expose the excellent plot of "The Lost Mr. Linthwaite." Yet here is a hint: a minor character, seemingly, turns out to be the heroine. Surprise, you will find, is one of Mr. Fletcher's pet hobbies. Nor, after all, what good is a mystery story when one can guess the outcome?

## An Introduction to French Literature

A History of French Literature

By William A. Rieu. New York: Holt &amp; Co., 62.

Professors Nitze and Dargatzis of the University of Chicago, have produced in their "History of French Literature" an admirable and much-needed book, unlike any other work in its general field. The fact that they have kept in mind the needs of their own classes and those of university students generally, that they have brought to their task not only wide reading, but also that invaluable experience which is to be gained only in the actual presentation of a subject, has made their book remarkably just in apportionment of space and clear in outline. Figures of lesser importance they have subordinated or else omitted altogether, so as to save space for their careful treatment of major writers and movements. These qualities are precisely those which fit the book for the general reader, while the advanced student will find in the elaborate bibliographies and in the highly stimulating studies of literary tendencies many pages of careful reasoning. For the reader who knows nothing of French literature, here is an extremely interesting and wholly trustworthy introduction. For the reader who has already a close acquaintance with the chief movements and writers, it will be a delight. For the majority of those who will be interested in it at all, persons neither expert nor quite ignorant, it is indispensable, now that it has appeared.

The excellence of this book is not in its style, which often leaves a good deal to be desired, nor even in its distribution of space, against which there can be scarcely any serious complaint. For the most part, it follows the beaten trails in its estimates of relative importance and of individual writers. That feature which sets it apart from and above almost all other English studies, against which its subject, is the care and skill with which the backgrounds of thought and culture have been painted in for each

of the main epochs of the national life. The question comes, however, which appears on the first page, has been kept in mind as a test throughout the book: "As I have had occasion to say many times, the history of a people's literature is the history of its thought, and particularly of its national conscience of its sound and brilliant introduction dealing with the Spirit of French Letters, this text is expanded and exemplified in a compact analysis of the distinguishing features—reason, form, and sociability—of the French character. Many other passages of similarly brilliant analysis are scattered throughout the book. The fundamental importance of ideas, of thought movements, in any adequate treatment of French literature, is never lost sight of. The book, in fact, is written in the true spirit of the French criticism, and it is the product, obviously, of a sympathetic understanding of the essential French spirit.

Until the last decade, American scholarship has been subjected chiefly to German influence. Patient and thorough research, great caution in the drawing of conclusions and in generalization, accuracy in dealing with facts—these are some of the excellent qualities which have been gained from that discipline. Form, proportion, and the sense of relative importance have been somewhat neglected. Now that American students are going more frequently to the universities of France we may expect that the ideals of clarity, compression, simplicity, which have always distinguished French scholarship, and, above all, the constant recourse to life as the only touchstone of utility, will begin to have their effect. Some influence of these French ideals may already be detected in the increasing attention which is being given to such American critics as Mr. Paul Elmer More, Prof. Stuart P. Sherman, and Prof. Irving Babbitt, and, above all, to the French masters. Our teaching and study of literature, under these

now of the barest contemporary commonplace, is unworthy of the poet and the philosopher. These poems will hardly serve to enhance Mr. Drinkwater's reputation, though they emphasize him again as an artist, whose workmanship is always of a finished excellence, while passages there are, and not a few, for which every lover of nature will assuredly thank him, revealing his intimate love and comprehension of those things which we cherish, and yet so rarely succeed in describing as we would.

Such lines occur more than once in "Lake Winter," as for instance: "One of the mains they saw the moon move up. And over them the deeper blue came on. The faint stars gleamed into mastery. Or again: I watched the day go down, the still, Dark woods, the day great rivers wind. Their threads of light."

Gottfried von Böhme's biography of King Ludwig II of Bavaria has already created a sensation in Germany. There are 50 chapters, 700 pages, 12 pages in the index of proper names. Herr von Böhme had access to documents that have made his study invaluable.

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influences, is becoming more humane. The present book is likely to have no small effect in assisting this tendency toward the application of ideas to literature and toward the testing of both literature and ideas by reference to actual life.

ODELL SHEPARD.

## An Interesting Period of Roman History

Rome and the World Today

By Prof. Herbert A. Hadley. New York: O. P. Putnam's Sons, 62.

In this volume an exhaustive picture of the situation that existed in the Roman Empire in the last half-century of the Pagan Era, with the end that the points of analogy between that period and the world today may be profitably brought to view. At the end of 100 years of almost constant war the establishment of the great peace, known as the Pax Romana, brought to the empire two centuries of uninterrupted peace and prosperity. That there are points of difference between the two civilizations, Professor Hadley does not deny; but he points out, also, that no age in the Roman period up to the nineteenth century bore more marks of resemblance to our own.

"That Rome," writes Professor Hadley, "after 200 years of wars of conquest and aggression, followed by a policy of colonial plunder and oppression; after 100 years of civil war and strife, followed by bloody persecutions and a disorganization of industry, commerce, morals, government and religion; could change her national purposes and ideals in the lifetime of one generation, and enter upon a mission of civilization and justice that brought peace and prosperity to the western world for 300 years, constitutes Rome's great message of hopefulness to the twentieth century."

The purpose of this book, in brief, is to give a short, readable account of how that change came to pass. To the reader is left the task of interpreting it in the light of present-day problems. Professor Hadley's book, perhaps, will merit attention because of its lucid presentation of an interesting period of Roman history, rather than for its direct bearing on the questions troubling this post-war world.

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## THE HOME FORUM

## Old Humphreys of Paternoster Row

THUS was he known to thousands of Londoners. Probably no dealer in second-hand books ever had so wide a circle of acquaintances and achieved such fame—or notoriety, for those he did not please he seriously offended. Located in the heart of the City of London and on one of its historic byways, the dark and cavernous old bookshop was a favorite browsing place. But it was not only the books which were an attraction; the delight of listening to the original and quaintly expressed opinions of the old bookworm brought many people to the second-hand book shop in "the Row" who would not have come for any other purpose. But while his extensive stock of old books, and his ability to make conversation intensely interesting, made him popular with the "bookworm," it was his novel method of making people think that made him a genuine "character" in the City of London.

Visitors in Paternoster Row could not fail to notice the number of placards which were always to be seen in the most prominent positions in and outside the shop. On these cards were written in blue pencil and in a large and sprawling hand, crude and quaint epithets and comments. These crude and sometimes powerful messages, which by means of the blue pencil he hurled before the public, were renewed, augmented, and withdrawn, every two or three days, according to their humors. The City clerks, archdeacons, deans and clergy from the Cathedral, the country parsons paying their periodical visit to "the Row," as well as the scores of boys from offices and warehouses, were all arrested by the startling sentences which disturbed the peace of "the Row"—that repository of the recorded thought of the ages.

When old Humphreys had something to say—and there was never a subject on which he had not something to say—he did not "say it with flowers." His choice of English was plain Anglo-Saxon and in harmony with his rough, unkempt, and "ready-for-a-fight" appearance. Refined and "cultured" people would have called it "shocking"; some "popular" preachers dreaded Humphreys' Monday morning display; small boys reveled in it.

In the days of a former Sultan of Turkey, the blue pencil was in constant requisition, and day after day the placards outside old Humphreys' shop equaled in violence the imprecatory psalms of the Old Testament. While Dr. Joseph Barker, the eloquent preacher of the City Temple, was denouncing Abdul from the pulpit with fiery rhetoric, Humphreys was vigorously assaulting "the unspeakable Turk" in blue pencil, from fifteen different positions outside his bookstall in the Row.

When a great fight was organized against the unlit temperance forces of England, the "pen" and the "sword" might almost have been considered as synonymous terms in Paternoster Row, for no sword thrusts were keener than the tremendous anathemas which followed in the wake of the blue pencil.

But behind the rugged and uncouth exterior of the old bookseller, was a fine courage which would have warmed the heart of Cromwell and touched the imagination of Milton. I shall not forget the last time I saw the old man; it was in Exeter Hall in the Strand. A big meeting had been organized to protest against some form of organized iniquity and an attempt had been made by the opposition to disturb the meeting. In the height of the excitement, an old man with a rough shaggy beard came swinging up the main aisle followed by a band of stalwarts. At the sound of the stentorian voice and the very definite implication of his words, the leader of the opposition hesitated, then made a bolt for the door.

Stern, uncompromising, and bigoted, he was withal honest of heart, even at the expense of his business. One day I called at the bookstall and asked him if he had a certain book. "Yes, young man, I have," replied the old gentleman, then added—"But I am not going to let you have it!" Somewhat taken aback by this remark but knowing his eccentricities, I asked him to give me a good reason why I should not have it. "Because a man like you ought to have something better to do than read that stuff!" he answered.

"But I am trying to discover the

basic reason for a certain condition of thought," I replied humbly. "And what good will that do you?" he bellowed.

He was right. As I went out of that dark, dusty shop, with its musty odor of old books which had once adorned the libraries of parsonage, bishop's palace, and college hall, the bells of the Cathedral began to chime, as they have done every day for over two hundred and fifty years, and I thought of the many transitions through which human belief has passed during these centuries, and of the "little systems" which "have had their day and ceased to be"; and in my heart I thanked the old bookseller for his rough reproof.

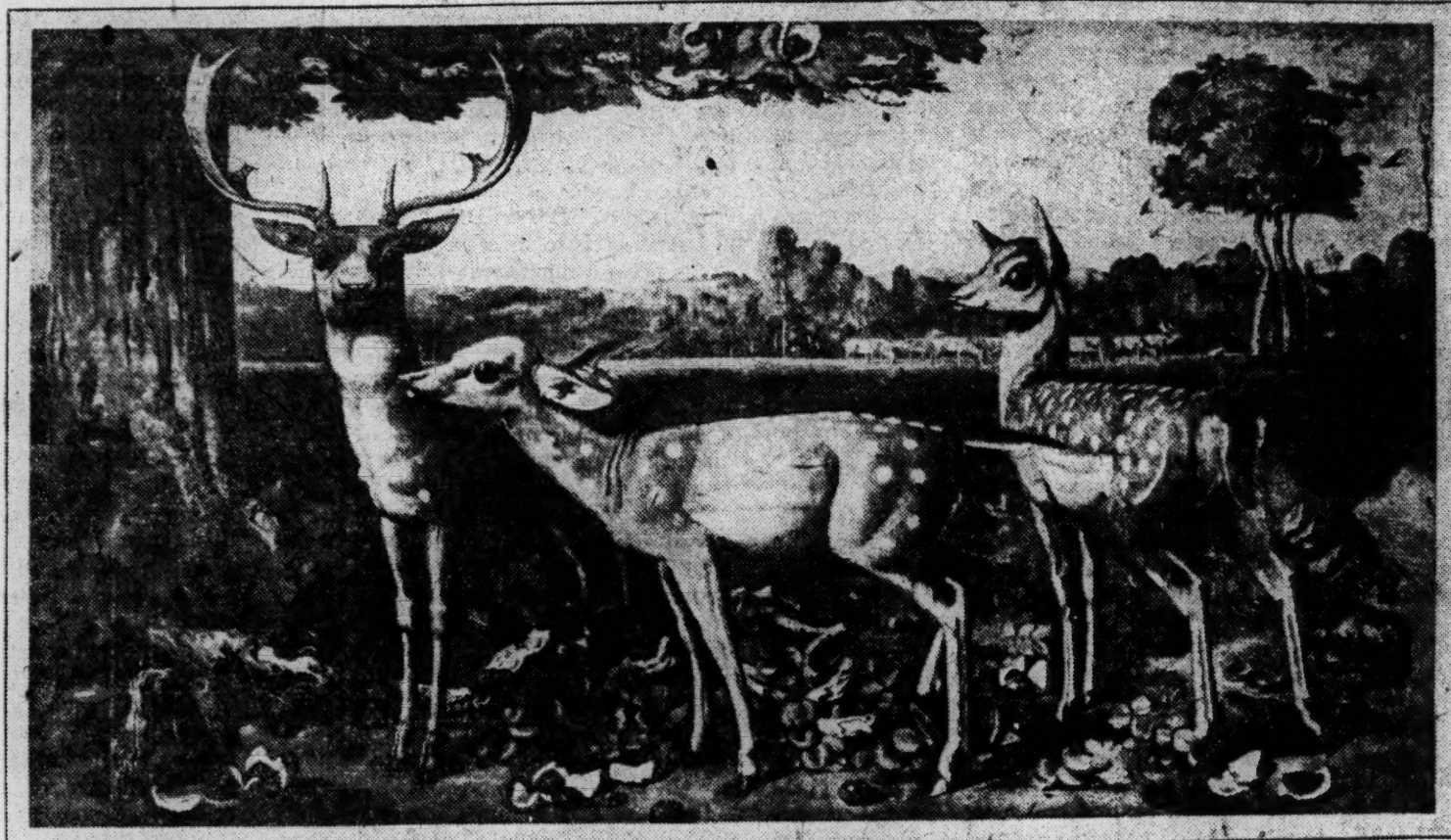
very one where I was born and reared and saw, and heard, so much of birds from my childhood that they became to me the most interesting things in the world. Thus, the number of species known to me personally, even as a youth, exceeded that of all the species in the British Islands, including the sea or pelagic species that visit our coasts in summer, to breed and spend the rest of the year on the Mediterranean and Atlantic oceans.

The golden plover was then one of the abundant species. After its arrival in September, the plains in the neighborhood of my home were peopled with immense flocks of this bird. Sometimes in hot summers the streams and marshes would mostly dry up, and the aquatic bird population, the plover included, would shift

Uplands  
Written for The Christian Science Monitor  
I clambered through a gloom of trees and drank the crystal morning air. Beside me ran a singing brook. Watering the roots of maidenhair.

Up, till the pasture land was reached and woods to yellowing, grass gave way. Where breezes tossed the fireweed's down. Hither and yon and far away.

Hills rounded close against the blue—Across the valley, sunlight-kissed—And milk-white clouds to meet them flew. Touched, and then vanished into mist.  
Clara L. Baxter



Deer, From the Painting by W. A. van Konijnburg

## Migrating Birds in South America

It would not be possible for me to convey to readers whose mental image of the visible world and its feathered inhabitants was formed here in England, the impression made on my mind in my early years in the land of my birth, of the spectacle of bird migration as witnessed by me. They have not seen it, nor anything resembling it, therefore cannot properly imagine or visualize it, however well described. I can almost say that when I first opened my eyes it was to the light of heaven and to the phenomenon of bird migration—the sight of it and the sound of it. For migration was then and there on a great, a tremendous scale, and forced itself on the attention of everyone.

My home was an inland one, a good many miles from the sea-like Plata river, the vast grassy level country of the pampas, the green floor of the world, as I have elsewhere called it. There were no mountains, forests or barren places in that region; it was all grass and herbage, the cordons and giant thistles predominating; also there were marshes everywhere, with shallow water and endless beds of reeds, sedges and bulrushes—a paradise of all aquatic fowl. Thus, besides the numerous shore birds, the herons of seven species, the crested screamer, the curlew, the rails and coots and grebes, the jacana, the two giant ibises—the stork and wood ibis—and the glossy ibis in enormous flocks, we had two swans, upland geese in winter, and over twenty species of duck. Most of these birds were migratory.

South America can well be called the great bird continent, and I do not believe that any other large area on it so abounded with bird life as this

their quarters to other districts. During one of these droughty seasons, when my age was nine, there was a marshy ground two miles from my home where a few small pools of water still remained, and to this spot the golden plover would resort every day at noon. They would appear in flocks from all quarters, flying to it like starlings in England coming in to some great roosting centre on a winter evening. I would then mount my pony and gallop off joyfully to witness the spectacle. Long before coming in sight of them the noise of their voices would be audible, growing louder as I drew near. Coming to the ground, I would pull up my horse and sit gazing with astonishment and delight at the spectacle of the immense multitude of birds, covering an area of two or three acres, looking less like a vast flock than a brown, in strong contrast to the pale grey of the dried-up ground all round them. A living, moving floor and a sounding one as well, and the sound too was amazing. It was like the sea, but unlike it in character since it was not deep; it was more like the wind blowing, let us say, on thousands of tight-drawn wires of varying thicknesses, vibrating them to shrill sound, a mass and tangle of ten thousand sounds.

But of the smaller birds with a limited or partial migration, the miller's starling on his travels impressed and delighted me the most. Like a starling in shape, but larger than that bird, it has a dark plumage and scarlet breast. On the approach of winter it would appear over the plains, not travelling in the manner of other migrants, speeding through the air, but feeding on the ground, probing the turf as starlings do, the whole flock, drifting northwards at the same time. The flock, often numbering many hundreds of birds, would spread itself out, showing a long front line of scarlet breasts all turned one way, while the birds furthest in the rear would be continually flying on to drop down in advance of those at the front, so that every two or three minutes a new front line would be formed, and in this way the entire body of birds would be slowly but continuously progressing.

How pleasant it was in those vanished years of an abundant bird life, when riding over the plain in winter, to encounter those loose, far-spreading flocks with their long lines of red breasts showing so beautifully on the green sward! My memories of this bird alone would fill a chapter.

The autumnal migration, which was always a more impressive spectacle than that of the spring, began in February when the weather was still hot, and continued for three long months; for after the departure of all our own birds, the south Patagonian species that wintered with us or passed on their way to districts further north would begin to come in. During all these three long months the sight and sound of passage birds was a thing of every day, of every hour, so long as the light lasted, and after dark from time to time the cries of the night-travellers came to us from the sky—the weird laughter-like cry of ralls, the shrill confused whistling of a great flock of whistling or tree duck; and most frequent of all, the beautiful wild trisyllabic alarm cry of the upland plover.—W. H. Hudson, in "A Hind in Richmond Park."

THE Dutch painter, W. A. van Konijnburg, has a special place among the present-day artists of the low lands near the sea. Born in 1868 at The Hague, he was a disciple of D'Arnoud Gerkens and of The Hague Academy. In 1898, long before expressionism and other modern art tendencies became popular, Konijnburg painted his "Deer," in his own individual style.

One who is familiar with The Hague deer park may perhaps guess that probably the artist was inspired by this place when conceiving his picture, "Deer." But, to a certain extent, this is only surmise based on the fact that Konijnburg lived for many years in that town. The trees and animals in the picture represent more the general idea of "tree" and "deer" than any particular tree or deer at a particular place. In that degree the picture is expressionistic, that is, the expression of the artist's feeling for beauty and of the crystal clearness of his thought portrayed in the shape of trees and animals. This shows the great distance between expressionism and impressionism. Impressionism gives utterance to emotions which are caused by things outside the artist. Consequently the effect of impressionism is always to produce a direct resemblance between the subject and the picture. In Konijnburg's picture this resemblance is not altogether lost, as it is in the pictures of other modern artists who are more consistently expressionistic. Nevertheless Konijnburg's work possesses a rare charm, because it reveals the artist's statuesque, noble, and pure sense of beauty.

## Our Postman

People say that we are all very good-tempered at Ballytanna. Why should we not be so? We lead simple lives in the closest communion with nature, and we look on each other as members of one large family from Mr. Tuite, our Squire, down to Billy Murphy's youngest. But the best-tempered of us all is our postman, Micky O'Rourke. There is only one thing that has ever been known to upset him and that is being called a "postman." We in Ballytanna of course know this thing, but one day last summer he was overtaken on his rounds by two young Englishmen who were on a cycling tour. They asked him to direct them to the nearest hotel, and being attracted by the ready courtesy of his answer, and by his genial smiles they walked with him for some miles. In the course of conversation one of them asked him how long he had been postman in Ballytanna. "I never held such an office," he answered emphatically.

"Then perhaps you are postman in some other district's youngest. But 'Certainly not, your Honour.'"

His interlocutor gazed with astonishment at his uniform and bag of letters, but Micky had not done speaking.

"There's not such a thing as a postman, as far as I know, in the whole county, nor ne'er a one in all Ireland for the matter of that."

"Then what are you?"

"With great dignity, Micky replied, 'I'm a letter-carrier, an I'd be thanking your Honour not to be miscalling me again.'"

Of course the Englishman made profuse apologies which Micky generously accepted. I may add that he had right on his side, for his official title is letter-carrier, not postman. And what a letter-carrier he is! He tramps many miles every day in all weathers but was never known to be

one minute late. His lonely country walks are enlivened by reading postcards, and by the time he has done his rounds he has quite a store of information to impart.

"Tom O'Rahilly is gettin' on fine in New York an' is sendin' home passage money to bring his brother Tim out." "Mollie Maguire's comin' home from Edinboro' to see her mother at Christmas. That's the good news for the crathur, sure; an' Mollie's tellin' her there's to be a cheap excursion on the 23rd, and that she's saved enough for that. More power to her! She's the broth of a colleen, so she is." "Tom Mangan's sold his cow fairly well, but his pigs went too cheap. The poor boy, an' he with his mother to keep!"

When Micky was first appointed, our postmistress did not like this practice

of his, for she considered it was her special duty to read the cards and circulate the news.

"Haven't I been doin' it nigh upon forty years," she said, "an' did I ever lay one post card out? An' is a boy like Micky to be takin' me work from me?"

Our Squire, however, soon set matters right by suggesting a compromise, so now she reads half the cards and puts a pencil mark on them, so Micky is quite contented with the others, and never appears to suspect that she has chosen the most interesting communications. At all events he is far too kind to make any complaint, for he is kindness itself. He is not supposed to deliver letters to the few cottages on the other side of the bog, but whenever a letter comes for one of them, he thinks nothing of adding three miles to his long day's walk to deliver it—because Mary or Biddy or Tim, as the case may be, would not know of its arrival, and so it might lie in the office for weeks and "the poor crathur wantin' it badly."

## Thoughts at Bedtime

My window-panes are black tonight. Though silver raindrops scar the glass. With sudden strings of liquid light That shine and run and pass.

And well I know now I rake The embers, how the woodland things As hoofs of air ride down and shake Their windy javelins.

And from the house-top silently, A giant seated at his desk, My chimney scrawls upon the sky His smoky arabesque.

Yet I've a hope as I retire To find at dawn those silver-croset Black windows bright, with woven wire And stichery of frost.

—Wilfred Thorley, in The New Witness.

## A Southern Gentleman

The monthly visit of Colonel Lorraine to our Oklahoma home was anticipated with joy. He was known as "Colonel" throughout the country, having been a Confederate officer. He was not a bitter radical—he had served his State in what he considered a just cause, and he took defeat as a noble hearted man should.

When he returned to his once luxurious plantation, he found it ravaged, and it was his work to rebuild, to bring back the glow and prosperity of former days. He had only determination and the grace of God with which to do it. But it was not for himself that he thought; his solicitude was for his wife and mother, gentlewomen whose helplessness was pathetic. "Talk about heroes," he would ardently confide, "Why, the southern women are the heroes of the world. Bless them, those dainty hands that had been turned only to the beautiful to embroidery and tapestry and painting, took up the rake and hoe after the war and trudged along behind brother, father, husband, cheering them in the arduous task of reconstruction. Heroines! Yes, that's what they were."

His stay with us seemed always short, and every moment he seemed to impress upon his listeners the goodness of God, either by the recital of his own affairs or of the affairs of others, and in pointing out the source of every good gift and every perfect gift.

## The Tower of Babel

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE tower of Babel has a more definite place in the history of the world than have the Pyramids or the Parthenon. Though no material manifestation of it remains, yet we may easily picture to ourselves the descendants of Noah rushing about making brick and mortar, and driving themselves to their self-imposed task. We can picture them building higher and higher, systematically piling brick upon brick, in a vain and foolish attempt to reach heaven, harmony, the place where God is, by a piling up of matter! We know that the materially minded builders ended their work in confusion and the makers of the tower were scattered without achieving their purpose.

We wonder that the descendants of Noah could so soon forget the lesson of the ark—the floods of destruction which had come over those who turned away from all thought of God, the deliverance and safety which came to those who trusted and obeyed God. They must have known well the story of the covenant between God and Noah, following the exaltation of the ark. Still, they turned away from spiritual striving, and sought to find happiness and fame by piling up matter! We wonder at the wilful blindness of these builders; yet, how many of us today are seeking to reach a state of security and happiness through an accumulation of material possessions! We have had the lesson of the instability of matter many times repeated; but is not the majority of mankind busying itself with amassing fortunes or acquiring fame and shutting its eyes to the need of spiritual attainments?

Again and again, the Bible points out the folly of attempting to find lasting peace or harmony through matter. The Preacher tells of the one who sought out every device under the sun for amusement and sensual satisfaction, and ended by declaring, "All is vanity." Jesus warned his disciples of the difficulties encountered by those burdened with the cares of great wealth in finding the kingdom of heaven, the obstacles that kept the worldly minded from accepting the invitation to the spiritual feast, the catastrophe that overtook the one who spent his earthly span of life in building greater and greater barns in which to store his earthly treasures. Not satisfied with these examples, the Master gave the positive rule of right living in these words: "Seek ye first the kingdom of God, and his righteousness; and all these things shall be added unto you."

Christian Science comes to separate material things from spiritual; to show us how to seek first the kingdom

of righteousness, the realm of right thinking. It comes to re-establish the truth Jesus taught, the truth discerned to some extent by prophets and wise men,—namely, that man is spiritual because God is Spirit. Other religious beliefs may declare that God is Spirit and that man is the child of God; but they endow God's creation with material properties, and claim matter as a godly inheritance, a prize worthy to be desired. Christian Science insists on the truth concerning the maintenance of man's spirituality. As the spiritual child of God, man is fed on the "word of God." We can attain spiritual progress, health, and happiness only by building ourselves a tower of spiritual understanding, constantly adding to our knowledge of God and His creation. The Christian Scientist is learning, joyously, to seek first things first, trusting in the fatherhood of God to supply the needs of mankind. The Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, Mary Baker Eddy, says in our textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 251):

"When we wait patiently on God and seek Truth righteously, He directs our path;" and on page 442 she says, "Christ, Truth, gives mortals temporary food and clothing until the material, transformed with the ideal, disappears, and man is clothed and fed spiritually."

If the piling up of material knowledge or material riches would enable one to climb to happiness and harmony, then the physicist, the material scientist, and the successful financier should be of all men the healthiest and happiest. Yet it has been proved countless times that an accumulation of knowledge about the body tends to bring increased inharmoniousness instead of health,—the matter physician too often falls a victim to the disease he seeks to combat; and we have many examples of the unhappy conditions of thought of the overly-wealthy who have lost zest in material pleasures, who have built their house of life on the sands of shifting riches. In her definition of "Babel," Mrs. Eddy says (Science and Health, p. 581): "The higher false knowledge builds on the basis of evidence obtained from the five corporeal senses, the more confusion ensues, and the more certain is the downfall of its structure."

If we would profit by the story of the downfall of the tower of Babel we shall seek to find the right foundation for our own house. That foundation is right thinking,—the acknowledgment and demonstration of the declaration, "Now are we the sons of God." Thus we hold fast to the eternal truth that "power belongeth unto God."

## Max Beerbohm at the Villa Reggio

Two days later, in response to a delicately pencilled invitation, I lunched with Max. I found him, immaculately dressed, walking his terrace like a grandee aboard his galleon. Beyond rose the expanse of the Mediterranean, in cloudless blue that made the horizon indeterminate, so that we seemed to stand upon a promontory encompassed above and below by the radiant empyrean. It was a black-and-white tiled terrace of marble, with a balustrade fronting the sea. Behind rose the spur of the olive-clad mountain.

One other item, inanimate, supported the Maxian suggestion of a ship's bridge. Behind the admiral, as he paced, stood the deck-house. It had no window, but an open door that looked out to the sea. Within, as if competing with the sky in which it was island, the walls were painted blue, their plain expanse being broken by a single shelf that surrounded the room, neatly filled with books. In the very center stood a writing-desk, neat also, as slim and trim as a line in a Max cartoon or essay.

Max himself furthered this maritime simile. He wore a light cream reefer-jacket and trousers. His hat and his cavalry-colonel's moustache broke the illusion. The one was a white trilby, the other an ante-Sarajevo mode. He would have worn neither had they not suited him supremely well. Also in his button-hole a gardenia flourished. It was his favorite flower, he said, plucking me one from a bank of them.

We were restrained at first. He

probably suspected I was a curious intruder commissioned to write an abominable personal sketch like this about him. We tottered toward the eighteen-nineties, of which I knew little and he much. A common bewilderment at some of the moderns who write vers libre and puzzle the printer and the public set us laughing at the famous and the infamous.

We then went below into a shuttered room, cool and devoid of irritating ornaments. Here Mrs. Beerbohm persuaded us to eat while we threw sods at celebrities on Parnassus. Sometimes when Max was too devastating in his analytical mirth—for he is a matchless caricaturist in speech as well as pencil—Mrs. Beerbohm reproved him out of that spirit of kindness which I think had irradiated the quiet beauty of her face.—Cecil Roberts, in To-Day.

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Thought has always its efficacy, and every striking incident its moral.—Hawthorne.

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1923

## EDITORIALS

**A New Inter-oceanic Canal**

THE announcement that the Administration at Washington is seriously considering the construction of a new interoceanic waterway, either at Panama or by the Nicaragua route, will come as a surprise to American people and to the shipping interests of the world. The surprise may be the more pleasing to the latter element than to the former, for at the time the Canal was built, at a cost in round numbers of \$400,000,000, the feeling was that it ultimately would be developed into an asset which might be a source of revenue to the United States. It appears now that its receipts have reached the point at which they exceed the cost of operation. It is not made clear in the news item given out yesterday by the Administration as to whether interest on the cost of construction is included in the operating cost or not. Nor is the precise amount of the net revenue made public. The gross revenue for the fiscal year of 1922 was \$11,197,000. In 1915, the year the Canal was opened, the revenue was \$4,334,000—doubtless an abnormally low figure, since at that time the World War was at its height. Moreover, because of war conditions, the Canal was closed for three months during that year.

At the present moment it is estimated that the highest load carried by the Canal in any one month, which was for the month of January of last year, was only from 35 to 40 per cent of the total capacity of the waterway. This, of course, leaves a large margin of further development of traffic before the full capacity of the Canal is reached. But as years must elapse before there can be any duplication of its facilities, and as the trade of the world will be continually increasing, it seems none too soon to be discussing the need for extending these facilities.

The United States today owns the right of way for a canal through Nicaragua, a route which many authorities long insisted would be more advantageous to the shipping interests of the world than the Panama route. This concession might now be taken advantage of, or the present Panama Canal could be enlarged by duplicating its locks and widening its channel at certain points, or, as a third alternative, its capacity might be increased by making it a tide level canal, doing away with locks altogether. The military advantage of having another canal connecting Atlantic waters and the Pacific, at a distant point from the one at which the Panama Canal is located, is apparent. On the other hand, the great advantage in the way of celerity of operation presented by a tide water canal has its merits. The strategists and the engineers may come into sharp collision over the comparative advantages presented by these two plans. In any event it is certain that a prolonged discussion in Congress must precede the adoption of any plan for a new canal, and when this is added to the time necessarily consumed in construction, it may well be that two decades will pass before such a waterway can be opened to traffic. In six years the present canal has increased its business almost 300 per cent and it is reasonable to believe that twenty years from now a new canal will be vitally necessary if the maritime trade between the two oceans is to be properly cared for.

Whatever the merits of the proposition, and they really seem to admit of little debate, it does suggest one melancholy reflection to the American taxpayer. Whatever may be the promise of net revenue from public works, and however fully that promise may be kept, the revenue itself is seldom employed for the reduction of taxation, but new uses are always to be found for it. Incidentally this same reflection will apply to the revenues which the United States is shortly to receive from the payment of the British debt. Let no one think that they will be applied to the retirement of outstanding American bonds or the reduction of taxation. The eyes of the promoters of the bonus are already fixed upon these new funds.

**Wanted: A New Serum**

IT MUST seem to the medical doctors and the intrepid huntsmen who are always ready to begin some new quest for the elusive germ, that their work is never done. No sooner do they succeed in corraling and tying their quarry than they are compelled to fare forth in search of some more ferocious and equally voracious agency which will exterminate, at least theoretically, the ravaging object which they claim to have isolated. So now, no doubt, with the reported capturing of the so-called influenza germ, there will be begun a series of experiments hopefully expected to reveal some other and perhaps heretofore unheard of serum, antitoxin or germ which will permeate the mazes of the unoffending human system seeking whom or what it may devour or destroy. Of course this particular parasite, if such it happens to be, before it is employed must express a preference for, or affinity to, the peculiar bait offered. Not every germ, if a germ is sought, will do, by any means. There is competition in the germ-eating business, and it is becoming keener and keener every day and in every way.

But who shall say, or saying, who shall know, whether the particular cannibalistic germ which applies is qualified, by taste, natural or acquired, or by training or previous servitude, to undertake, even when reinforced by millions or billions of his fellows, to do the work or produce the serum demanded? No one can know, because the references which these germs bring are often unsatisfactory. Those who stand sponsor for the job-hunters are not always unprejudiced, because there are always accompanying these assignments some more or

less attractive emoluments. Even the best trained and most circumspect germs must be directed in their work. And so it is that there must be, when applicants are to be tried, a probationary employment, which entails, and even presupposes, experimentation.

Here is where the real work of the adventuresome small-game hunter begins. Having found, by processes hard to explain and still harder to understand, the really iniquitous parasite, there can be no dallying by the way-side until a more benign, but none the less voracious, play-fellow has been found to put in the pen with him. And the playground in which this interesting game is practiced, and where these spectacular trials of strength take place, is usually the heretofore submissive and uncomplaining human organism, sometimes called upon to absorb so-called antitoxin, and sometimes to assimilate bacteria in their native state. For years the experiments have been carried on, with what results all too many unhappy and disfigured victims can testify. The training camps and hospitals far removed from the battlefields took their terrible toll in time of war. In homes all over the United States there may be seen today the uncounted victims of experimentation in vaccines and serums.

And yet the search for still more poisons designed to counteract some alleged specific poison which the exponents of modern medicine have localized and branded as a disease more dreadful than the disease which, according to their theories, is alone able to displace it, still goes on. One wonders what and where the end will be. Must the human body, in whatever condition of health it may be found, forever be made the battleground for uncountable legions of germs and concoctions of questionable origin? While the effort is being made to compel submission to the experimental processes of the germ theorists, it might be wise to take definite steps to safeguard and protect from an offensive paternalism those who remain uncontaminated by inoculation.

**The Reorganized Belgian Army**

WHAT could better show the deplorable state of distrust and national rivalry in which the Great War has left Europe than the fact that Belgium, which previously had relied for its safety chiefly on the guarantee of neutrality, now is about to reorganize its army on the basis of conscription and universal service? The burnt child fears the fire, and in accordance with the military pact with France, the Belgians intend to be fully prepared the next time. The "war to end war" appears to have resulted only in a still more heavily armed truce.

Like the American, the new Belgian army will be divided into an active and a reserve formation, each independently organized. The former will be about 240,000 strong and the latter roughly 225,000. While every young man is liable to military service, certain exemptions will be granted in time of peace to the oldest sons of large families and to "breadwinners." For the first, enrollment may be delayed from the age of twenty to twenty-five, and for the second, short postponements may be granted successively until the age of thirty-five. But military instruction, chiefly physical training, is to be given to all boys between the ages of seventeen and nineteen.

Military instructors and technical specialists the Government hopes to recruit from volunteers, but as voluntary enlistments show a tendency to decrease, the terms will be lengthened from five years to ten, with a promise of employment in the civil service after that. As about 25,000 volunteers will be required, there is some doubt as to whether the Government can keep this promise, except by co-operation from the municipalities.

Since Belgium has two official languages, the reorganization of the army has become an issue between the Walloons, who speak French, and the Flemings, who speak a tongue closely akin to Dutch. As a condition for supporting the Government army bill, the latter have put down the demand that the University of Ghent be first converted into a Flemish institution. A second stipulation is that army enrollments be made by districts, so that Flemish boys may be drilled in their own language and not suffer because they do not understand French.

To their further argument that "regional recruiting" will facilitate speedy mobilization, the Walloons reply that, while this may hold in large countries, it is less valid for such a small country as Belgium. The requirement that all military instructors should know both languages, the Walloons assert, will mean that only Flemings will qualify, since they find it easier to learn French than do the Walloons to learn Flemish. Organizing some regiments as purely Flemish and others as purely Walloon, they say, means a danger to the national unity.

The Minister of War favors conscripting Walloons and Flemings in equal proportions for each division, while at the same time getting a balanced mixture from the farms and the cities; but while certain parts of the army bill have been passed by 90 votes to 65, with 18 abstentions, the language question and that of "regional recruiting" are still to be debated. The Senate has not yet voted on the Flemish University question, which the Chamber of Deputies decided by a small margin. A national language appears to be an almost indispensable asset for a nation, the Swiss example to the contrary.

**The Boy Scouts' Birthday**

DURING the coming week, beginning tomorrow, there will be celebrated throughout the United States the thirtieth birthday of the Boy Scouts of America. The Scouts have observed other birthdays, and it is hoped that they will observe many, many more. But the impression cannot be avoided that thirteen is just about the right age for a Boy Scout, and that the present occasion is an auspicious one. Thirteen is an age of responsibility, as well as of promise. The future looms big, but not forbidding. There have been few disillusionments, few discouraging

disappointments. Nothing seems impossible. And why should disillusionment come? Our greatest satisfaction follows purposeful accomplishment, earnest endeavor, and unselfish sacrifice to the welfare and happiness of others. The code and practices of the Boy Scouts teach the simple method by which the sincere experimenter may achieve all this.

Those who have gone on beyond the "thirteen" period and who have never been trained in the somewhat strict regimen of the Scout camps, are inclined to the conviction that even now they have an opportunity to profit by the practical theories which the boys exemplify. It cannot be denied that the youths who have become identified with the movement have learned the practical necessity of vitalizing their code by applying it in their everyday intercourse with those about them. Thus we have applied etiquette, applied kindness, applied truthfulness and honesty, applied respect for elders and shut-ins, and applied arts and crafts and the simple skill which appeals to the untrained person who has not learned to kindle a fire in a grate, much less in the woods on a rainy day and without matches.

There are now upward of 400,000 Boy Scouts in the United States, and the effort is to increase this total to a half million during the present month. In this movement there are enlisted many civic, religious and educational organizations, as well as individuals acting independently. But the goal fixed for the month does not indicate the end of the campaign. There are millions of boys who await the opportunity to identify themselves with local camps, as well in those centers where organizations already exist as in localities where it has not yet been possible to assign directors and instructors. It is estimated that there are 8,000,000 boys of Scout age in the United States who are not now affiliated with any camp, but who might gladly avail themselves of the privileges of membership.

It must mean something that the more than 400,000 boys identified with the movement are living up to their pledge "To Do a Good Turn Daily." Suppose 8,000,000 boys were doing this! Surely the results would be easily apparent. And the important thing about it is that boys who are doing a good turn daily are the boys who are refraining from doing unkind or ungenerous things daily. These boys will not always be "thirteen." They will soon take their places in the ranks where possibly more important service will be demanded of them. They will become voters, first of all, and the training which they are receiving will stand as a valuable qualifying asset then. They will become teachers and directors, writers and speakers, captains of industry, perhaps, and possibly those who shape, in somewhat smaller ways, the destinies of the country which they have learned to love. But whatever task they approach, they will go to it equipped with practical knowledge and a broad vision cleared of those confusing fogs which cause so many to step aside from the path which wisdom and experience have marked as straight and safe.

**The Escape From Main Street**

THE second best seller in England, during the past year, was Mr. Sinclair Lewis' "Babbitt." The English publisher of the book, Mr. Jonathan Cape, so informed the American public upon his recent arrival in New York. He believes, that the tremendous success of the book in England—together with an appreciation of the work of Dorothy Canfield, Joseph Hergesheimer, H. L. Mencken, Eugene O'Neill, and others—is indicative of a growing interest in the literature of America. Doubtless he is right; for such a "renaissance" has long been overdue.

Upon the point of whether or not his method of advertising the novel, by means of a flashing electric sign to dazzle the unaccustomed eyes of the nightly throngs in Piccadilly Circus, has perhaps hastened the change, Mr. Cape cannot be expected to bear reliable testimony. Beyond all this there looms the significant fact that in Babbitt the English see mirrored their own characteristics no less distinctly than do Americans.

In a way this universal view of Babbitt lifts a burden from the shoulders of his embarrassed compatriots. Most count among their acquaintance several Babbitts, among their journeyings more than one Floral Heights and Gopher Prairie; they have been forced to admit that, photographically, the man and his environment are terrifyingly accurate. And they have shuddered that such a bald portrayal of conditions and standards American should be laid before a startled, but credulous Europe. Now it is of enormous relief to find that "Babbitt" has not shocked England, but has helped to explain England to itself.

For, of course, Main Street is not a place, but a point of view and points of view are no less likely to be common to the people of all sections than of one. It is a temptation to fall into the habit, when surrounded snugly by certain assumed refinements and advantages of city life, of looking with a measure of patronage and scorn upon the denizens of actual Main Street. Critics and preachers, to be sure, have attempted to allay an unwarranted sense of superiority by pointing out that New York has its Main Street in common with the crudest town of the new West. Main Streets pursue their devious paths across the maps of all countries. The entire world, in short, is caught in the throes of a reconstruction period, following the World War; and all its ugliest manifestations are reflected in its literature, bitterness, cynicism, hopelessness, chaos. It is concentrated upon the materialistic, for outwardly, at least, the world has lost many of the ideals which, during the war, it felt had been laid hold of for all time. Yet the Main Street consciousness is not a cause, but an effect of mental unrest. The mere fact that this consciousness is so widely recognized bears within itself the promise of its uplifting. It is good that we can see Babbitt as the universal modern man, that we are all much like him, struggling together toward higher ideals of co-operation and wider understanding. Looking out from this vantage point, we may see a vision of ultimate escape from the materialistic thrall of Main Street.

## Editorial Notes

DESPITE all the efforts of anti-prohibitionists to make it appear that prohibition is just a fad, the testimony on every side is accumulating more and more strongly against them. Perhaps the latest evidence is to be found in the fact that one of the subjects on the agenda of the forthcoming Pan-American Conference to be held in Santiago next month is the consideration of measures to secure the progressive diminution of the consumption of alcoholic beverages. An extremely active campaign in favor of prohibition has been in progress for some years in Chile—the Nation which plays the rôle of host to the conference—while the Government of Peru enacted a law several years ago prohibiting the consumption of alcoholic drinks in public resorts on Saturdays and Sundays. Uruguay also has passed legislation regulating the use, consumption, and sale of liquor. With the United States under complete prohibition, what more natural than that such a question as the one scheduled should be upon the agenda, and yet how incredible such a thing would have been, say a couple of decades ago.

NEGOTIATIONS which have been going on for fifteen years between the Canadian and Newfoundland governments with a view to solving the Labrador boundary difficulty may, it appears, reach their conclusion this year, and if they do the bleak territory of Labrador, on the extreme northeast coast of Canada, the southern portion of which abuts on the Province of Quebec, is likely to become Canadian soil. The latest proposal is said to be that Canada assume the Newfoundland national debt of \$50,000,000 and take title to Labrador, though the Canadian representatives are understood to feel that this price is too high. At the present time preparations are on foot to argue the ownership of Labrador before the Privy Council in London, the final court of appeal in the British Empire, but of course, should a prior agreement be reached, this friendly litigation would be dropped. Of late years the Labrador question has assumed added importance because of the natural resources in the shape of minerals, timber, and waters in the territory.

WHILE it is probably true that the largest perfect bell in the world is to be found at Mingoon, about nine miles above Mandalay, in Burma, its massive structure weighing some eighty tons, and its measurements being about eighteen feet in diameter and thirty-one feet in height, it must not be forgotten that in the Kremlin, in Moscow, there is a much larger one, though unfortunately it is badly broken. It is called the "Tsar Kolokol," and weighs about 130 tons. This huge example of the founder's art has a piece broken out of one side of such size that the bell at one time was used as a chapel, with the aperture missing serving as a doorway. Regarding the Mingoon bell, it is interesting to remember that for generations it remained half-buried in the ground, but just before the World War it was examined by order of Lord Curzon, found to be intact, and hung in a handsome belfry. It is so finely tempered that a mere rap of the knuckle is sufficient to bring out therefrom a strangely thrilling, low note.

ANENT the early gliding experiments, another more or less successful flight of many years ago has come to light, though this, too, was never duplicated because of the decidedly uncertain nature of the results. Way back in the reign of King Harold, the records tell that a monk of Malmesbury, named Eilmer, made short glides in the air. Emboldened by the success of these attempts, he on one occasion threw himself, so the story goes, from the top of a lofty tower, having first fixed on a pair of large wings, and "skimmed through the air for more than a furlong," when he encountered a cross-current, or possibly an "air pocket," and fell suddenly and violently to earth. He ascribed the cause of the trouble to the circumstance of his having neglected "to fit on a tail" for the purpose of balancing himself.

ALTHOUGH the Farm Loan Act in the United States was not passed until 1916, the system it established is by no means new. In Germany, for instance, the Land-schaften co-operative system of financing mortgage loans on farms was established about 1790, and has been in continuous operation ever since. Originally it was intended to help the "barons" to obtain loans for the agricultural development of their large estates, but it was not many years before the small peasant farmers gained admission to these co-operative associations and eventually controlled them. The "barons" then had recourse to a corporate system modeled along the lines of the co-operative plan to accommodate their mortgage requirements.

SO MUCH has been written and spoken regarding the alleged necessity of increasing the number of working hours per day that it is opportune to record that Charles P. Steinmetz, the world-famous electrician, has recently given it as his opinion that people have to work too long under present arrangements. Granted that he said the six-hour day is impractical just now, but he added that this was so because it could only come with greater efficiency and economy of industrial operation. That is the crux of the situation. Long hours make for drudgery and inefficient activity, shorter hours for a larger outlook, and thus for greater results in the end.

DOUBTLESS the farmers of the southern states in America will make a brave fight to pay off their obligations this season, the income from the increase in the price of cotton and other farm produce this year being in excess of that of last year by well over \$1,000,000,000. And it will be quite an intricate unwinding process, for John Smith will have to reimburse Will Jones, and he in turn will recoup Tom Brown, and so on almost indefinitely. Still there will come an end and with it the promise of abundance, prosperity and satisfaction all around.